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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 278— BOMBAY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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Companies Incorporated in England.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st Dec.	KASHMIR	MALWA x	10,941
8th ,,	MALOJA		20,700
15th ,,	CHINA		7,952
22nd ,,	KASHMIR		8,963
29th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA *	16,385
5th Jan.	MANTUA		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND x		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY		7,393
26th ,,	DONGOLA	NARKUNDA *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA		8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIA x		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA §		10,041
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA *	16,277
1st March.	MANTUA		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th April	NALDERA x		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra Steamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA *	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May	PLASSY	CHINA x	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	PLASSY	NARKUNDA*	16,227

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer	Tons.
30th Nov.	NEVASA	9,069
14th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA *	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA	8,193
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
16th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

30th Nov.	MACEDONIA	11,089
15th Dec.	SICILIA*	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA	10,911
15th Jan.	SOUDAN*	6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA	15,996
21st Feb.	SICILIA*	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN*	6,696
24th April	SICILIA*	6,813

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
28th Nov.	KARAPARA	East and South Africa. 1 p. m.
29th ,,	BARALA	Basreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
30th ,,	VARELA	Basreh via K'chi.
1st Dec.	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'swr
3rd ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay
P.O. Box 122

NOTICE.

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P. P. O. Box 162.

Telephone No. 1239

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAE SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	21 Nov.	29 Nov
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5303	28 Nov.	12 Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	14 Dec.	28 Dec.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	28 Dec.	17 Jan
Penang Maru	H. Habaki	5214	3 Jan	17 Jan.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	138	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	123
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer Commander Tons Arrival Departure.
Altai Maru H. Chiba 7272 14th Nov. 28th Nov.
Celebes Maru T. Nishimura 5863 25th Nov. 9th Dec.
AndesMaru. T. Miyabara 7712 11thDec. 25thDec.

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA, Manager,
P. O. Box No. 355,
Phone No. 2150.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up $20,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $24,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
50, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

D. R. MYND, Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capita Rs. 2,50,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 80 per cent. surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
SAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
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Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
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Speedy settlement of claims.
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Assets ..... Over 50,00,000.
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(1) Life Insurance under all up-to-date tables.
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(3) Policies kept up automatically.
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Chief Agents,
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Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,439,181 £3,531,765
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(Holland.)
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Samarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng.	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai. Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—63, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Agent.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rock. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO.
Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Rs. Purgative and Confectioners
CORNER GRANT ROAD—BOMBAY No 7

INSURANCE.

Our Easy Payment Terms
ENABLE YOU TO OBTAIN
A FORD For Rs. 820/-
CASH DOWN and the BALANCE In 12 Monthly Instalmetns.
Write for full particulars.
CURRENT PRICE OF 5 SEATER FORD TOURING CAR. . . . Rs. 2,450/-.
FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd
HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL		Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,,	,, 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	,,	,, 1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,71,32,055

HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:— Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Gober.
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell
New York (U.S.A.) U. S. Manager, Sumner Ballard.

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INDIA:
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MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla, Hussain Saib & Co.
KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.
COCHIN, etc.—Peirce Leslie & Co., Ld.
POONA—H. H. Tavaria & Co.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ld. R. D. Tata & Co., Ld.
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ld.
PENANG—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd. Durege & Thomas Ld.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
PORT SWEETENHAM—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.

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SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ld.
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.
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SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & L'Industrie.
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
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TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
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KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend declared	1921	20%
Dividend declared	1922	30%
Dividend declared previous	years	15—20%

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

LARGE STOCKS OF
B. C. P. W. SVANA—Nervine Tonic
B. C. P. W. PYREX—Malaria Cure
B. C. P. W. SYRUP of VASAKA AND COMPOO
Best remedy, for colds, cough and other bronchial and lung affections.
and all other goods manufactured by
BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Dr. P. C. Roy, the world renowned chemist)
CALCUTTA.
Can be had from:—
THE
POPULAR PHARMACY
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—Sandhurst Road, Girgaon

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, Halva.
All orders executed under vision with care and pr
No such so-called P unless purchased fro signboard and be wrappers as wel
No V. P.
The pa a trial

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Letters who do not wish their names published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the vouchers.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Two UNDERGRADUATES. Strong in English. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—A good TYPIST. Pay Rs. 60. Apply Box No. 9857 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9053

WANTED—A TYPIST, Lady preferred, must be well groomed and efficient. Apply L. S. JANI, Pleader, Carnac Road, Ramchandra Building, Bombay.
A R9073

WANTED—MUNIMS, SECRETARIES, TREASURERS, CASHIERS, MUCCADUMS for Branches. Cash Securities essential. Apply for terms Box No. 9868 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9078

WANTED—SEVERAL AGENTS and ACCOUNTS CLERK for a firm in Punjab. Apply stating experience to the MANAGER, Oriental Service Bureau, Delhi.
A R9077

WANTED—Respectable AGENTS on liberal commission, and salary on guaranteed business. For particulars apply to:—G. K. SUBBIAH, Chief Agent, Unique Assurance Company Limited, Shroff Buildings, Parel, Bombay. 12.
A 18136

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS and CANVASSERS for an Insurance Company of 18 years' standing. Liberal commission and salary on guaranteed business. Only capable and hard working men need apply stating past experience to Box No. 9862, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9063

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A young energetic MEDICAL ASSISTANT seeks EMPLOYMENT under a doctor in Bombay. Apply Box No. 9865, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9070

CAPABLE and EXPERIENCED TUTOR. Can coach upto Interscience standard. Excellent reference. Apply Box No. 9867 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
B R9076

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TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, fitted with electric lights, suitable even for a Motor Garage at Kumpta Street, Fort. Please apply LALUBHAI NATTOOCHAND 210, Bazar Gate.
R8950

AT CHIKALWADI, Grant Road, a very large FLAT, suitable for a large family is TO BE LET to any caste. Apply IMPERIAL DAIRY.
C R9885

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

OVERLAND—Model 85—Lately overhauled. An absolute bargain. Apply T. E. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road.
JA 18153

MOTOR CAR—CHIVOLET MOTOR CAR 5-seater in excellent running order FOR SALE at Rs. 2,000. N. A. KHAN, Engineer, Wardha, C. P.
J A 18192

PERSONAL.

... to notify their ... the new member ... Sydenham ... bay Road, ...
... 9076

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT tests prove this to be the finest Portland Cement superior to other Indian Brands and Imported Cements. We shall be pleased to send booklet showing tests, etc., to any address and enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

Ready delivery ex. Bombay stocks.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd.,

C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building.
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.

Tel. No. 418.
T

COCOGEM.

Refined and deodarized to an even greater extent than imported salad oils. Contains no free acidity. Guaranteed unadulterated Packing and delivery paid on 6 lbs. Tins. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T13 17644

WHITE and YELLOW HONEY Rs. 2/12 and 2/4 per 2 pound tin. Thin shelled walnuts Rs. 4 and 2/4 per 10 and 5 pound basket. Free delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba.
T R8977

THEROZ FUEL—We Can Show You Dozens Of Ways to use it. For Private Use, It Is A Boon. For Dealers It Is A Profitable Line. Apply S. EBRAHIM BROTHERS, Agents, 7, Sembudoss St., Madras.
T R9064

STONES FOR SALE—Yellow "Basalt" stones for building purposes in all sizes near Andheri Station. For rates and other particulars apply to Messrs. TAMBE AND VAIDYA, Civil Engineers, Bell Lane, Fort.
T R8943

THE IDEAL BEVERAGE FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE—The well known Pure Munich Beer "Mathaserbrau"—at Rs 13 per case of 2 doz. quarts or Rs. 24 per case of 4 doz. quarts F. O. R. Bombay from, GENERAL UTILITY PRODUCTS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Imperial Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
T R8839

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best DONEGAL TWEEDS of soft Natural Wool. Rs. 12 per Suit Length (7¼ yards by 24 inches) Rs. 9 per Coat Length (5 yards). Real Kashmir Embroidered Silk Blouse piece Rs. 10 Silk Embroidered Leather Vanity Bag Rs. 3/2/0 each. Hand picked fresh Saffron Rs. 2/12/0 per tola. Pure Lotus Honey Re. 1 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R8891

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR Sunday Chronicle.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE, ENGINE—One Robey's 250 H.P. Tandum Condensing Engine, year 1912 cheap for quick sale being replaced by motors. Highest offer will be accepted. Apply to THE CAWNPORE FLOUR MILLS CO. LTD, Cawnpore.
K 18162

FOR SALE.—MECHANIC, SHOP, MACHINERY, FOUNDRY and FOUNDRY TOOLS, such as Lathes, Drills, Planing, Slotting, Shaping and other Machines are as good as new. Good proposition if whole lot is taken. For particulars apply sharp Box No. 9866, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R9071

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WANTED—People to become right with God by reading Real Life Series. Rs. 2-0 for 12 numbers. ACADEMY OF DIVINE SCIENCE, Mirjapur, Ahmedabad.
L R9027

LIBRARY BOOKS FOR SALE—A rich collection of English and French Books. Good opportunity for Students, Libraries, Colleges, etc., E. J. DAVAR, Mathew Road, Chawpatty, Opposite Level Crossing.
L R9072

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS: Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Post advertisement columns.

THE INDIAN AND PENINSULAR STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

A MEETING of the Creditors and the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company which has been ordered to be compulsorily wound up by the Court by an Order, dated the 5th day of October, 1923, will be held on SATURDAY, the 1st day of December, 1923, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), at the office of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay to consider what steps should be taken to realise the Assets and the Outstandings due to the Company in the interests of the Creditors and the Shareholders of the Company and with that view to frame a scheme by appointing a new Board of Directors or a Committee so as to place the same before the Court with a view to annul the Order for winding up.

For H. I. Dixon and Co., Ltd., (Sd.) James Mackintosh and Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.—Creditors.

(Sd.) Chotalal Ishwerlal Parekh, (Sd.) Pragji Narshinhbhai, (Sd.) Jamnadas Premji (in Gujarati), (Sd.) Parbhudas Bhaidas, (Sd.) P. Lallubhai, (Sd.) Hiralal Kirsondas, (Sd.) Nativerlal Chotalal Parekh, (Sd.) Narottamdas M. Dalal.—Shareholders.
C18193

NOTICE.

TRANSFER STAMPS.

IN the case of all transactions effected after 1st January, 1924, the cost of Transfer Stamps shall be borne by the buyer. Where deeds are already stamped the buyer shall, on all transactions effected up to 31st March, 1924, allow the seller the value of such stamps, not exceeding the amount payable on the transfer at contract rates.

In the case of all transactions effected after 1st April, 1924, the seller is entitled to no such allowance should he present deeds already stamped.

By Order of the Committee.

C. H. HEAPE.
Honorary Secretary,
Calcutta Stock Exchange Association, Limited.
2 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
C18175

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay invite applications for the appointment of CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.

The pay of the post is Rs. 1,800 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 100 to Rs. 2,300 per mensem, plus House allowance at Rs. 100 per mensem in the case of a married officer whose family is resident in Bombay and who is not allotted Port Trust quarters at 10 per cent. of salary.

The selected candidate will be required to pass a medical examination, subject to which and to the sanction of the Government of Bombay, he will be appointed on agreement for three years in the first instance. A first class passage to Bombay will be provided in the case of a candidate selected in England. On expiry of his agreement, if considered suitable by the Trustees, he will be confirmed as Chief Accountant on the permanent staff.

The Trustees' service is not pensionable and the selected candidate will be required to subscribe to the Trustees' Provident Fund and will be subject to the Trustees' Leave Rules, which conform generally to those applicable to Government servants. Service on agreement will count for Provident Fund and leave if the candidate is confirmed on expiry of his agreement.

Applications, giving full particulars regarding age, nationality, education, previous experience and qualifications, and accompanied by copies of testimonials, should be addressed to the Deputy Chairman, Bombay Port Trust Bombay, and will be received up to the 1st January, 1924. Applications should be marked "Appointment of Chief Accountant."

By Order of the Trustees,
W. R. S. SHARPE,
Deputy Chairman.
C17847.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer "Celebes Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 28th November from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Unless consignees of cargo in bags prefer their claims for damages or shortages within three days after discharge, no survey will be entitled. Bag cargo must be taken delivery of within 15 days after discharge otherwise the steamer will not be responsible for number of bags. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyor will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
26th Nov., 1923.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1923-24.

THE SEASON WILL CONSIST OF 20 DAYS' RACING, COMMENCING ON 8TH DECEMBER, 1923.

EXTRA MEETINGS, 15 DAYS AND BOMBAY RACES 5 DAYS.

Prices of Admission inclusive of Entertainment Tax.

For Whole Season.

MEMBERS	Rs. 75
NON-MEMBERS	,, 90
LADY	,, 25

N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and Ladies with badges will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.
3. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Turf Club Office, Club Road, Byculla, on all working days between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. or at the Gates.
4. **NO TICKETS or BOOKS OF COUPONS will be issued without payment.**

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

	Rs. a.
Gentleman	6 0
Lady	3 0
Lawn Tickets	4 8

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Admission	2 0

THIRD ENCLOSURE.

Admission	1 0

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gates only.

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Books of Coupons are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. **Children under 12 years of age will not be admitted.**

By Order,
J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
15th November, 1923.
C18180

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS with testimonials stating qualifications age, etc., are invited up to 15-12-23 for the posts of an OVERSEER BORING OVERSEER and SUB-OVERSEER for the Thana District Local Board. B. E. S. and qualified men only need apply. The qualified men should have at least 3 to 5 years' experience in the line. Pay according to qualifications and highest expected for Overseer is Rs. 135 and that for Boring Overseer and Sub-Overseer Rs. 90 per month.

(Sd.) A. M. TELANG,
Executive Engineer,
District Local Board, Thana.
Thana, 22nd November 1923
C18191

TENDERS.

B. B. C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by special Act of Parliament.)

(Including the Holkar State and the Scindia Neemuch State Rys.)

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 11-30 a. m. (S. T.) on 14th Decr. 1923 for supply of Permanent Way Wooden keys for one year commencing from 1st April, 1924.

Specification and Tender forms can be obtained from the undersigned at Mahalakshmi, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy.

G. F. BRIERLEY,
Ag. Controller of Stores.
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Coy.
Mahalakshmi, Bombay.
Dated 15th November 1923.
C18091

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received personally by the undersigned at his Office on Monday the 10th December, 1923 from 12 to 2 p.m. (Bombay Time) for the supply of (A) School Furniture and Physical Exercise Apparatus and (B) Water Vessels for storage and Drinking, and (C) Clocks, striking hours, for the period of one year or alternately of two years from 1st January, 1924, rates to be quoted separately for both these periods. Tenders may be for one or more sections, but there should be a separate sheet for each section. Printed forms giving the specifications will be supplied by this Office. Sample articles may be seen at the Lord Harris Municipal School Building, Carnac Road, from the 28th November to the 7th December except Saturday and Sunday from 12 noon to 4 p.m., on application to the Headmaster.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 300 to be returned, if the Tender is not accepted. The person or persons whose Tenders are accepted shall have to deposit Rs. 5,000, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 300 respectively, in Cash or Government Securities of equivalent present Market value, for articles of the Classes (A), (B) and (C) as stated above, as Security for the prompt and faithful execution of Orders, forfeitable as per Contract for default.

There is no undertaking to accept the Lowest Tender.

The attention of Tenderers is drawn to Corporation Resolution No. 6632 of 15-10-1923, expressing "the opinion that no articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside India should be used (in the supply of the above articles) except when they are not available in any other part of the World." The articles must of course be good and obtainable at reasonable prices.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
22nd November, 1923.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.
C18140

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

WE HAVE REMOVED our Office from Alice Building, Hornby Road, to YUSUF BUILDING at the corner of Church Gate Street.

KANGA AND CO.,
Solicitors and Notary Public.
18068

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3350 of 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint Presented and filed 27th day of August, 1923.

Summons to answer plaint under section 27, O V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, Incorporated in Japan and carrying on business at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

versus.

MIRJAMAL MOTILAL & CO., a firm, till lately carrying on business in partnership at Pydhowni, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To,

MOTILAL MIRJAMAL, Esq.,
One of the partners in Deft. Firm.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs claim from the Defendants the sum of Rs. 6,91,733-4-10 as per particulars annexed to the Plaint and interest and costs and further and other relief.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 11th day of December, 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 29th day of August, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

Thet 29th day of August, 1923.
Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C18186

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3489 OF 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 27th day of August, 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under section 27, O V rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, incorporated in Japan and carrying on business at Hornby Road within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

MIRJAMAL MOTILAL AND COMPANY, a firm, till lately carrying on business in partnership at Pydhownie, without the Fort of Bombay. Defendants

To,

MOTILAL MIRJAMAL, Esqr.,
One of the partners in the Defendant firm.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a Concise Statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs claim from the defendants the sum of Rs. 56,436-13-1 as per particulars annexed to the Plaint and interest and costs and further and other relief.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 11th day of December, 1923 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 29th day of August, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 29th day of August, 1923.
Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
C18187 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

Under instructions from the Receiver, of Messrs. P. B. Press & Co., (Gwalior), Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will TO-DAY TUESDAY the 27th and WEDNESDAY the 28th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) each day sell by Public Auction at Messrs. P. B. Press and Co's factory at Frere Road, Mangalore Street, Fort, the stock in trade of the above Company such as—axle arms crank, etc.; springs of assorted sizes; steel wheels; seaming of assorted colours; pastings of assorted colours; laces; lamps; whips; letters; enamelled jars, filters; tubes keys, pumps; motor lamps; treads; steps; bars, files; buckles; pillar; lifts; joints; hinges; rubber matting; horns; belts; wrenches pipes; bars; locks; hooks; rings; tips; fasteners; hoops; leads; bulbs; tassels; buttons rosettes; silk; cord; wire; wicks; brake brushes; varnish; paint; morrocco; cloth; chains; beadings; cutters; compasses; piping zallar; matting; rexine; oil jets and shafts; etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SECOND-HAND MOTOR TRUCKS AND SECOND-HAND MOTOR CARS SPARE PARTS, MACHINERY, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of Ideal Transport Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 3rd next, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Parel Tank Road, behind old Government House, the above Company's motor trucks wichita, Overland (second-hand) motor cars, motor accessories, Stepney wheels, spare parts, machinery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by public auction at No. 45, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture rich glass crockery and plated ware sliding dining table, arm and without arm leather lined chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, teapoys, marble top side tables, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, fancy cabinet, table ornaments, vases electric lamps and fans, wall clocks, single and double bedsteads, reclining sofas, folding arm easy chairs, File cabinets gas stove dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, mirror almirahs, sweet tone iron frame Cottage piano by S. Rose, one nearly new Baby Cottage piano, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book and silver cases, hat stands, one phonograph, English roll top tables, meat safes, one iron safe on stand, perambulator aluminium, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of A. H. Byrth, Esqr. Asst. Editor, Times of India and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS, TANKS AND MISCELLANEOUS BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Garrison Engineer, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at R. I. M. Dockyard compound.

Steel rails on steel sleepers complete, tanks, miscellaneous building materials.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MIRZA STREET.

Under instructions of Messrs. Purnanand Clubwala and Jasubhai, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Ebrahim Kaderbhai Pacha, and by virtue of power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee, under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 18th day of August, 1922, and made between the said Ebrahim Kaderbhai Pacha of the one part, and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell on the 14th day of January, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises by Public Auction the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground (of which Balkrishna V. Waman is the Fazandar), together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house consisting of two compartments standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the South side of Mirza Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 155 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Fazandar in the name of Hamlibai (i.e. the said Hamabai) Dadabhoy Pallonji, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1286 and assessed in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in the name of Maneckji Janaji (father of the said Hamabai) under "C" Ward No. 618, Street Nos. 45-47 and 49, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Rustomji Edalji Doctor, on or towards the West by the property of Byramji Ratanji Daboo, on or towards the North by the Mirza Street aforesaid, and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Purnanand Clubwala and Jasubhai, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATED ON THE WEST SIDE OF SARANG STREET AND ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF BHAJIPALA LANE.

Under instructions of Messrs. Purnanand Clubwala and Jasubhai, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Mahomedali Moolla Esmailji Pacha and Ebrahim Kaderbhai Pacha, and by virtue of power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 13th day of December, 1922, and made between the said Mahomedali Moolla Esmailji Pacha and Ebrahim Kaderbhai Pacha of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell on the 15th day of January, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises by Public Auction the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the West side of Sarang Street and on the South side of Bhajipala Street, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 117 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 692, New No. 3153, Old Survey Nos. 3261-3301 and New Survey No. 2086 and Cadastral Survey No. 527/Mandvi, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward "B" Nos. 161 and 721, Street Nos. 248-254 and 33-37 and bounded on or towards the North by the said Bhajipala Street and on or towards the East by the said Sarang Street and on or towards the South and West by the property of Esmailji Adamji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Purnanand Clubwala and Jasubhai, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 27th November, 1923.

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AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, dining table, dining room chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, drawing room carpets, brass and iron beds, tables, teapoys, crockery, glassware, rich platedware, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th November, 1923, at 3-30 p.m (S.T.) at 7, Grant's Building, Arthur Bunder Colaba, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and porcelain ware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, rich drawing room carpets, electric fans, and lamps, velvet piled-drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, fancy cabinet, ice box, writing tables, book cases, reeling sofas, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, cane furniture, meat safe, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of G. W. Makepeace, Esq.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 1ST DECEMBER 1923 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT SHOP NO. 130, APOLLO STREET, FOR, OPP. GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 1st December, 1923, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the abovementioned place, very valuable household and office furniture of the Trustee of Late Mr. Cursetji Bamanji Lam and of Mrs. M. S. Hills and others dining table, chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, dinner waggons, plain and marble top tables roll top table, teapoys, sweet toned Cottage Piano, big drawing room Cabinets, blackwood carved cupboards, beds, easy chairs, safe, screens, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT PALLI HILL, BANDRA.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Cowasji Nusserwanji Katrak alias Billa an insolvent and with the consent of the mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO. Auctioneers will sell by the Public Auction on MONDAY, the 10th December, 1923, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, at Apollo Street, Fort, the Right Title and Interest of the insolvent and of the Mortgagees in the below mentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All those several pieces of land together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon situate lying and being at Bandra on the Road to Palli and Danda in the Registration District of Thana and Sub-District of Salsette and containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and ninety two square yards or thereabouts and which said pieces of land are registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 161 Pot No. 10, 2, 3, and 4 are bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the public road from Bandra to Palli and Danda on or towards the West partly by the property of Phillip Pereira and partly by the property of Gasper Gonsalves on or towards the North partly by the land of Gasper Gonsalves and partly by the land of Joseph Gonsalves and on or towards the South by the property of John Michael Pereira and the land and well secondly here under described.

SECONDLY.—All that undivided two-fifths share or interest of the said Cowasji Nusserwanji Katrak or Billa in all that piece or Parcel of Land or ground and the interest of the said Cowasji Nusserwanji Katrak alias Billa in the well therein sunk and built cumming by admeasurement four hundred and eighty-four square yards or thereabouts and and is assessed under Survey No. 161 and Pot No. 16 situate, lying and being at Bandra in the Registration District of Thana and Sub-District of Salsette and is bounded as follows on the East by the property of Davalsalloo, Parel and Philiquera Parel on the West by the Amna Baug of John Minguel on the South by the fields of Phillip J. Pereira and on the North by the premises firstly hereinabove described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th, November 1923.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Blankets old and new in large quantity Canvas, Cordage, Dhurries, Haddick cookers, Ironcast scrap, Iron wrought scrap, Leather Machines cloth testing, Machines weighing, Telescope, day and night, Camp kit—Valises, Hospital accessories, forks table knives, table gunmetal scrap, Real pigs and old Metal Aluminum, brass, copper zinc, mixed metal, etc., etc., too numerous to mention.

Under kind instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Ordnance Depot, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY 3rd December, 1923, at 10-30 a.m. sharp at Ordnance Depot, (Kalakilla) behind Town Hall Bombay.

The proceeds of sale will be taken in full at the time when a lot is knocked down to the name of purchaser and remove such lot after sale is over.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to,

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. auctioneers
94 Main Street, Poona
71 Frere Road, 2nd floor Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE.

NOTICE.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE, Government Auctioneers will hold a public Auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on Wednesday 28th November 1923 at 2 p.m of the following Serviceable and unserviceable stores and army Clothing:—

A large quantity of steel mild Hoops.

A large quantity of Partworn Woolen and Cotton clothings, Great Coats, Coats warm, Knickers, Trousers, Shirts, Masquito nets, Durries, Pyjamas, Blankets.

Lathes 6½ in. 5 ft. bed, 6½ in. Copatan head 3½ ft. Bed, Boiler (8ft. x 2½) Hammer Steam 3 cwt. Slotting Machine, Wood planning Machine.

Pegs picketting, Lamp old, Stoves, Axespick heads, Felt old, Leather old, Watches, clocks, water bottles, Tubs, shovels old, Gunny old, cannas old, Tin old, Vices, locks, Barrows wheel, Bamboos, Anvels old, Cordage cotton old, Tape old, Mamooties, Cordage Hemp Enamel ware, Web old, Jhools, Steel Cast Scrap, Iron wrought, Steel Mild Scrap, Tools, Bellows Files, Spanners, Rags old clothes, Pumps, Wheels, Boxes of sorts, Matterss cases Sheets, Buckets, Ground sheets, Bullocks Jhools, Knives, Forks, Pipe hose old, Tanks, Balances Spring, Camp kettles, Drums, Bicycles, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

R9040

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER 1923 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER, PLAIN AND OPEN CARVED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. AND LANDAULETTE MOTOR CAR ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of November, 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the "Anchorage" 2nd Floor Strand Road Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, marble top sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble and plain topped tables and teapoys, English Chesterfield suite, sweet-toned cottage piano, rich carpets, pictures teak wood and English cabinets, iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, bedroom chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, roll top writing table and chair, electric table and ceiling fans, regulators open carved blackwood drawing room suite, 10 pieces, carved pier tables, chiffoniers, glass show cases, ice box etc.

The property of Capt. A. F. W. Hitchings, of B. I. S. N. Co. proceeding home

Property of another gentleman,

"Wosley" 6 seater Landaulette Motor Car in first class Condition.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE IMMOVEABLE PRPERTY SITUATE AT KAMBEKER STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadur Framjee Nusserwanjee Suntook, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bai Rabiabai, daughter of Pir Mahomed Haji Adam and wife of Siddick Haji Hussein the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th day of October 1920 and made between the said Bai Rabiabai, daughter of Pir Mahomed Haji Adam and wife of Siddick Haji Hussein of the one part and the said Khan Bahadur Framjee Nusserwanjee Suntook of the other part.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 3rd day of December 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazendari land or ground paying a fixed annual perpetual ground rent to the Fazendar together with the messsuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Kambeker Street without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement in length seventy feet or thereabouts and in breadth forty-eight feet or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2996 wrongly mentioned in previous deeds as bearing Collector's New Survey No. 52 and bounded on the East by Sweeper's passage, on the West by the Kambeker Street aforesaid, on the North by the property of Allana Vahidina and Esmail Allana, and on the South by the property now or late of Haji Adam Sidick and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 2583 and Street Nos. 139-145.

For further particulars and conditions of sale. Apply to Messrs. Mervanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office in Hummam Street Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th November, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum

present this week.

CHAMPRAJ HADA
a historical Masterpiece

produced by
STAR FILMS Ltd.
Time and prices as usual.

Under the Patronage of
H. H. MAHARAJA GAIKWAD
of Baroda.

Gandharv Natak Mandali
Est. 1913
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
Wednesday 28th Nov '23 (P. M. 8-30 Night
Sawashaya Kallol.
Saturday 1st Dec. 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night)
Sunday 2nd Dec. 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)
Asha-Nirasha..
Manager, G. N. M.

Yeshwant Sangit Mandali
WEDNESDAY at 9 P. M. (S. T.)
Soubhadra
THURSDAY at 9 P. M. (S. T.)
Chalati Duniya
In Hindi Language
SATURDAY at 8-30 P. M. (S. T.)
Manapman
SUNDAY at 3-30 P. M. (S. T.)
Chalati Duniya
In Hindi Language
Manager
K. S. HARDIKAR
Director, Shankar Rao Sir Nalk

AMUSEMENTS.

NOVELTY CINEMA

A top-hole Mighty Universal Production
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
"SHATTERED DREAMS"
The story of a beautiful American who went wrong in Paris to go right in the end.
Starring the adorable celebrity of Foolish Wives,
MISS DU PONT
America's most beautiful Blonde in a rousing Drama—A Universal Special attraction.
The Programme includes a 2-Reel
BOXING CONTESTS
film, showing the exciting bouts between the American Champions
LUIS FIRPO & JACK McAULIFFE Only Three Cinema Shows To-day and To-morrow at 5-15, 9 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
FOR TWO DAYS ONLY
THE POPULAR BOMBAY FAVOURITES
CHEFALO
AND
PALERMO CO
in their Merry and Bright shows at the Novelty Cinema by special request.
Only One Show To-Night at 7-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Prices of Admission Excluding Tax; Rs. 3; Rs. 2; Rs. 1-8-Re. 1; Annas 12 and 8.
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.
NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 p. m.
"J'ACCUSE"
The Most Romantic Tragedy of Modern Times
At 9-30
ARMY, NAVY and AUXILIARY Force Championship.
BOXING TOURNAMENT.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
POLA NEGRI
In
"ONE ARABIAN NIGHT."

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
FIRST CHAPTER in 6 Parts.
"MISTRESS OF THE WORLD."

IMPERIAL
Presents:
TO NIGHT —AND— THIS WEEK
"SATI-NARMADA"
The most powerful story in 9 reels produced by Kohinoor Film Co.

PATHE GAZETTE
NEXT WEEK
Coming Coming Coming
A drama of the Century like it has been seen before in Bombay.
"THEODORA"
A Circus Girl—A cabarat dancer—An Empress—the Woman without a Soul. Three years in the making production cost exceeded £700,000.

Twenty gigantic reproducing forums, amphitheatres, palaces, pavilion and gardens built of stone, were constructed; over 30000 costumes all especially made for the production, and 25000 peoples took parts in this production. Be ready to see "Theodora".

THE SEVA SADAN HOME CLASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. V. G. Deshpande who wrote in your esteemed paper last week about the Home Education Classes started by Miss Nesbit and her collegues seems not to be aware of an institution which has been doing work in the same direction for not less than ten years under efficient Indian management. That institution is no other than the Seva Sadan Home Classes. The institution has received recognition from the Government of Bombay and the Bombay Municipality. Among subjects taught in these classes are English, Sanskrit, Marathi, Cutting and Sewing, Singing, Drawing, Elementary Arithmetic, History and Geography. Religious and moral instruction are specially attended to. A distinguishing feature of this institution is the Debating Union where the students are trained for the responsibilities that will naturally fall upon the Indian womanhood on account of the all-round and rapid advancement of the country. Lectures are regularly arranged on subjects of great interest and instruction, and are generally accompanied by necessary demonstrations. The starters of this institution aimed at social service and did not mean it a money-making concern. Deserving students are admitted free and the fees charged are nominal, the maximum being Rupee one. Mr. Justice Shah who visited the institution last year expressed his satisfaction at the working of the institution and remarked that the institution was doing extremely useful work and that the workers deserved every encouragement and help at the hands of the public. I am sorry the institution has not yet received sufficient attention, sympathy and support which it rightly deserves from the public.—Yours, etc.

P. S. BAKHLE,

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Nov. 26.

Weather is slightly unsettled in central parts of country and few falls have occurred in Central Provinces.

Light rain has fallen locally in Tenasserim.

Forecast:—An extension in the central parts of the country.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 25th November, 1923

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m. 10 a m 2. p. m. 4 p. m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.917 inches
Temperature of Air	79.0 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.4 "
Dew Point	72 2 "
Relative humidity of Air	80% "
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	4.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.0 "
Minimum do do.	73.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N, E, WNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 84
Fall of Rain	"
Total fall during month	"
do. do. year	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Nov	h. m	ft in.	Nov	h. m.	ft in
F.	30	4 54	26 4	2	11 58	19 6
		17 45	24 8		23 37	20 2
Sat	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.	25	0 14	28 6	25	6 10	19 1
		11 54	26 5		17 56	16 1
M	26	0 46	28 7	26	6 46	19 3
		12 29	26 3		18 27	16 3
Tu	27	1 17	28 4	27	7 22	19 6
		13 2	25 11		18 58	16 8
W.	28	1 49	28 0	28	7 58	19 10
		13 37	25 6		19 30	17 3
Th.	29	2 25	27 7	29	8 35	20 0
		14 20	25 1		20 8	18 4

EMPLOYMENT FOR WAR DISABLED.

At a Conference recently convened by the International Labour Office, and attended by experts from thirteen countries including France and Germany, the subjects of finding employment for war-disabled men was discussed. It was unanimously agreed that it was pre-eminently the duty of the State to assume complete responsibility for the means of livelihood and welfare of those disabled during the war, and that such responsibility should be discharged by introducing legislation and otherwise devising means whereby disabled men could find employment and so contribute to the full extent of their capacity towards the national production; uniform legislation under the supervision of the League was strongly recommended.

BOYSCOUTS AND GIRL GUIDES.

The Fourth Assembly of the League of Nations, realising the importance of encouraging co-operation between the younger generations of all countries, adopted a resolution recommending States Members of the League to grant all possible facilities to groups of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides belonging to registered national associations, while passing through their territories. The Boy Scouts and Girl Guides have an International Headquarters in London which has already been registered by the League, in accordance with Article 24 (International Bureaux) of the Covenant.

LEAGUE AND RAILWAY WORKERS' SAFETY.

The annual conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations has just closed its fifth session. An important resolution concerning the safety of railway workers as it is affected by automatic couplings was adopted and the Governing Body of the International Labour Office has been requested "to obtain information from Governments and from international, technical and industrial organisations on the question of automatic couplings in order to decide whether an international agreement in the matter is desirable in the interest of the workers."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 26.

Scindia, Mathews, Liverpool.
Celebes Maru, Nishihara, Kobe.
Chakrata, Armour, Calcutta.
Sikh, Fletcher, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 26.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Recheinfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Sikh for Calcutta.

S S Scindia:—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3281 tons, Captain W Mathews, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Celebes Maru:—The O S K steamer Celebes Maru, 4258 tons, Captain T Nishihara, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Sikh:—The T M Co's steamer Sikh, 3288 tons, Captain W Fletcher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Chakrata:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakrata, 5682 tons, Captain J Armour, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, November 23.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Karapara, 3722, Durban 23/11 M M & Co.
2 Maloja 12,829, London 8/12, M M & Co.
3 Warfield, 3807 Karachi 29/11 M M & Co.
5 Altai Maru 4847 Kobe, 27/11 O S Kaisha.
6 Clan Ranald 3446 C. Ports 2/12, J F and Co.
7 Margha 5091 K'chi 26/11, M M & Co.
8 Pilsna 4915 Trieste 1/12, Lloyd Triestino.
10 Naringa 4117, N F, NF, M M & Co.
11 Kashmir 5540 Aden 1/12 M M & Co.
13 City of Marseilles 5284 Southampton, 28/11 D M T O.
15 Somersetshire 4546 Hull 3/12 T M & Co.
16 Anglo-Colombian 5333 Dunkirk N.F. W. and A Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Reichenfels 2936 Hamburg 8/12 W and A Graham & Co.
3 Barala 1899 P Gulf 29/11 M M & Co.
5 Varela 1932 Busra 30/11 M M & Co.
7 Crostafels 3080 Bremen 29/11 W & A Graham and Co.
8 Urlana 3384 Genoa N.F. M M & Co.
9 Malacca Maru 3210, Japan, 30/11 N Y Kaisha.
15 Homayun 2732 R S Ports 29/11 T M & Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandvani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Graciana 2252 K'chi N.F. S S. N Co.
B Gamaria 3232 N.F. M M & Co.
G Ahmedi 1331 P. Gulf N F, S Hassum & Co.
P Trafford Hall 2437 Liverpool N F, K N & Co

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Macedonia due about 30th November, Agent P and O, S N Co.

Dongala due about 9th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mojdavia connect at Aden with S S Kashmir due about 14th December, Agent P & O S Co. Co.

Mantua due about 21st December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 28th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Plassy due about 4th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mooltan due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Delta due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Naldera due about 25th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.

Maloja due about 8th Ferbuary, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Matiana (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Domala (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Mashobra (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Dalgoma (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Mantola (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Jeypore (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan MacMaster (not fixed), Agent J F Co. Agent J F Co.

Elysia due about 9th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Clan Monroe due about 7th December, Agent J F & Co.

City of Poona due about 27th December, Agent K N Co.

City of Calcutta, due about 10th hDecember, Agent K N Co.

Vitellia (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Adelaid due about 27th November, Agent K N Co.

Massilia due about 8th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Liebenfels, due about 1st December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Martenfels, due about 18th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Hohenfels due about 15th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Goldenfels due about 25th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 21st December, Agent D Sassoon Co.

Bovenkerk due about 30th December, Agents E D Sassoon Co.

Reederkerk due about 12th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM HULL.

Vigo due about 30th November Agent J F Co.

Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Simla due about 13th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Nippon due about 12th December, Agent L T Co.

Tevere due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 4th December, Agent M Italiana.

Castle Porgiano due about 15th December, Agent M Italiana.

Aussa due about 26th December, Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Egremont due about 23rd November, Agent Volkart Bros.

Strathlorne due about 1st December, Agent W and A Graham Co

City of Benares (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

Algie due about 26th November, Agent. V Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Hakodate Maru due about 28th November Agent N Y K.

Wakasa Maru due about 14th December, Agent N Y K.

Lamo Maru due about 15th December, Agent N Y K.

Andes Maru due about 12th Decembr, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 3rd December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Venezia due about 29th November, Agent L T. Co.

Soudan due about 26th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Khandala due about 2nd December, Agent B I S N Co.

Karoa due about 16th December, Agent B I S N Co.

Karagola due about 30th December, Agent B I S N Co.

North Pacific (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.

Sierra Nevada (not fixed), Agent T M Co.

EXPORTS

Nov. 26.

S S Egermont for New York:—20 cwts gram pulse, 71 bales 19 bundles woollen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency; 640 cwts cummin seed, S H Joshi and Co; 262 cwts gum ghatty, Shiraji Khetsey and Co; 2000 cwts myrabollams, E Damjee and Co; 19 packages wearing apparels etc, Grindlay and Co; 1106 cwts gum Arabic, 420 cwts gum karaya, 60 cwts sandalwood chips, Narsi Muljee; 700 cwts gum karaya, Jeyram Permanand; 45 cwts Indian chutney, Framjee Nawroji; 400 cwts dill seed, 360 cwts cummin seed, 99 cwts mustard seed, 150 cwts assefoetida gum, E Virjee and Co; 201 cwts gum karaya, Shamjee Chapsey and Co; 10 cases Indian condiments, Manekjee Poomjiajee and Co; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

S S Egermont for Philadelphia:—399 casks goats skin, Deccan Trading Co; 716 casks goats skin, Buck and Sons; 77 casks goats skin, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Trafford Hall for Marseilles:—800 cwts crushed bones, Hollingshurst and Co; 125 bales country cotton fly, 30 bales Indian raw cotton, Khimji Vishram and Co.

S S Trafford Hall for Liverpool:—2023 cwts linseed oil cake, Bruel and Co; 2000 cwts groundnut oil cake, J A M Modin; 315 bales country cotton fly, Khimji Vishram; 46 bales Indian raw wool, Latham Abercrombie; 1000 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co; 47 bales Indian raw wool, D Koondanmal; 100 bales Indian cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co; 32 bales Indian raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Urlana for Genoa:—8 bales country cotton drill, I David and Co; 220 bales Indian raw cotton, The Bombay Co; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, Vardhaman Bros.

S S Crostafel for Antwerp:—8 bales Indian raw cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 441 bales Indian raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Margha for Antwerp:—110 bales Indian raw cotton, Vardhaman Bros.

S S Clan Ronald for Dunkirk:—2000 tons manganese ore, James, Finlay and Co.

S S Nevasa for London:—8 cases canned furniture, Cursetjee Muncherjee and Sons.

S S Maloja for London:—13 bundles lambskin, Cox's Shipping Agency; 116 cwts kajoo, R Bhanjee; 8 bales woollen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency; 500 cwts coriander seed, 300 cwts kanj seed, A Durst; 495 cwts ghatty kardi seed, S Ralye and Co.

S S Maloja for Marseilles:—2440 cwts Indian mowra seed, 1400 cwts Indian castor seed, 2000 cwts Indian poppy seed, 4000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Somersetshire for Hull:—80 cwts. rape seed, Strauss and Co.

S S Somersetshire for Dunkirk:—57 bales Indian raw cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, Vardhaman Bros.

S S Anglo-Colombian for Antwerp:—1456 cwts crushed bones, Hollingshurst and Co; 73 bales sewri hemp, J Vishweshwar and Co; 2000 cwts Indian mowra seed, Ralli Bros; 190 cwts gum Arabic, E Virjee and Co; 40 cwts gum Arabic, Shamjee Chapsey and Co; 220 bales Indian raw cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha; 461 bales Indian raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Anglo-Colombian for Ghent:—110 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co; 110 bales Indian cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co

S S Pilsna for Bori:—36 cwts shelleo almonds, Mithoobhoy and Co.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—103 bales silk waste, R Bossi and Co; 226 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros; 670 bales Indian raw cotton, Kilachand Devchand; 270 bales Indian raw cotton, Vardhaman Bros.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—31 bales cotton yarn, W H Brady and Co; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, Arjan Khimji and Co; 117 bales Indian raw cotton, Ralli Bros; 18 bales buffalo hides, H M Halim and Co.

S S Iris for Genoa:—2000 cwts linseed, Italo-India Cotton Co; 100 cwts oke scrap iron, Essoolaly and Co; 55 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co; 55 bales Indian raw cotton, Madhavdas Amersey; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, Hirji Nensey; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, Khimji Vishram; 224 bales Indian raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Malacca Maru for Hongkong:—300 bales country cotton fly, David Sassoon and Co.

S S Malacca Maru for Kobe:—1 case ivory, C M Bhessina and Co; 200 bales Indian raw cotton, N Futtehalli and Co.

S S Altai Maru for Kobe:—1800 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co; 100 bales Indian raw cotton, Gobhai Karanjia.

S S Altai Maru for Moji:—200 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Altai Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co; 500 bales Indian raw cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

IMPORTS

Nov. 26.

S S Castelia from Liverpool, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—400 cases 217 bales cottons, 64 bales 183 cases cotton yarn, 4230 bundles, galvanised corrugated sheets, 934 bundles galvanised plain sheets, 130 cases 1130 boxes common soap, 360 drums insinfecting fluid, 5261 bags soda ash, 454 bales old newspapers, 867 bundles 4000 boxes tin plates, 14582 bundles steel hoops, 34 bags buffalo pickers, 37 bags hammer handles, 260 casks China clay, 50 bundles yellow metal sheets, 50 bundles yellow metal squares, 400 bundles black steel sheets, 48 casks tallow, 200 kegs borax, 20 drums caustic soda, 1100 drums bleaching powder, 120 bundles galvanised wire, 292 bundles galvanised sheets, 50 cases bottled beer, 20 cases toilet soap, 1 drum lubricating oil, 100 bags salt, 23 drums antecurioisxe paint, 13 cases wood bobbins, 9 cases cotton rope, 250 bundles copper sheets, 20 bundles baling studs, 42 cases screws, 671 bundles steel sheets, 544 bundles steel springs, 10 drums electric wire, 17 bags picking sticks, 75 pans 15 traps earthenware, 12 bundles sockets, 12 bundles tubes, 393 steel tyres, 123 cases fire-bricks, 22 casks signal lamps, 25 pairs channel pipes, 51 cases glazed tiles.

From Glasgow:—195 bales cotton yarn, 124 cases 15 bales cottons, 201 cases printed cotton, 90 cases 35 bales dyed cotton, 850 cases whisky, 144 reels Times of India paper, 47 bales printing paper, 15 bales paper, 100 bales old newspaper, 39 cases sewing cotton reel, 40 cases rusu, 35 cases ginger wine, 32 cases beer, 240 D/pgs maiz starch, 130 cases ale, 75 cases [illegible] bulk ale, 50 drums paint, 100 drums linseed oil, 450 drums Mahani soil traps, 450 [illegible] Mahani soil birds, 49 post accessories fittings, 150 Raniwala pipes, 250 bundles galvanised steel sheet, 750 bundles galvanised sheet, 2567 bars steel, 100 [illegible] 11 cases marmalade, 1493 plates, 114 bundles 154 single red [illegible] single 402 bundles galvanised [illegible] dles black tubes, 1150 [illegible] W pipes, 300 C I [illegible] 344 bundles W T [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T, 1/4 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 1/5.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T, 1/5 1/32
Bank's selling D D, 1/5 1/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/5 5/16.
Bank's buying T T, 1/5 3/32.
Bank's buying D D, 1/5 1/8.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D, Frcs 552.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 602.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 592.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs 155½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 149¼.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 167.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 241.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 166½.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 328.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.37-1/8
London—Paris Frcs 80.80.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.00.
London—Brussels Frcs 93/80.
London—Rome Liras 101.00.
London—Berlin Marks ——

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady to firm markets.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-5 1/32
Bank Demand	1/5 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-5 5/16
Fcs. Demand	55\
American Dollars	228
Hongkong Dollars	167
Shanghai	241
Japan	156 1/2
Singapore	166 1/2

Market—Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 24.

Stockholm	16.65
Christiana	29.93
Amsterdam	11.48
Switzerland	24.89
Belgium	93.75
Athens	27.500
Linseed afloat	27.000
Linseed export	30.00

New York, Nov. 24

Demand Bills	43687

London, Nov. 24.

Exchange on London in Paris	80.75
" " " Germany	
" " " " Italy	101-05

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Nov. 24.

Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 88 3/4 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92 "
War Loan 5%1929/47	£ 100 3/3 "
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 57 1/2 "
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	42 1/2 "
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	67 7/8 "
Govt. Securities 3%	58 unchanged.

London, Nov. 24.

Conversion Loan	£ 77 1/2
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	" 103
5 per cent. Indian "	117 1/16

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 24

BUNDOUNY Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/8
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/8
Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rates 6 per cent	—

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov 26.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 15/11/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/12.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/0/6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 79/3.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 79/3.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 79/9.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Bar gold ready, s. 94-5.
Silver ready, d. 33-5.
Silver forward, d. 32/14.

TONE OF SILVER—
Steady, India bought, China bought and sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Ready:—25—0—0
Vaida Opening Highest Lowest. At 6 p.m.
Kartak 25—0—6 24—15—6 24—15—6
Magsar 25—1—3 25—0—0 25— 0—3
Teji Mandi.
Kartak
Magsar 0—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Ready:—79—0—0
Vaida Opening Highest Lowest. At 6 p.m.
Kartak 79—3—0 79—5—0 79— 3—0 79—0—0
Magsar 79—10—0 78— 2 - 0 79—0—0 29—7—0
Teji Mandi.
Kartak
Magsar 1—10—0
Tone—Market quiet

STOCK EXCHANGE

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 26.
Rs. 62/2.
8.

5 per cent War Loan, Rs. 90/10.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan, Rs. 95/11.
5 per cent Loan due 1933, Rs. 96/11.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925, Rs. 102/10.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928, Rs. 103/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927, Rs. 101/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930, Rs. 102/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932, Rs. 103/8.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 106/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 75/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 101.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, Rs. 75.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 101.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 75.

SHARES.

Bombay, Nov 26.

Market closed steady owing speculative purchases. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1395, India 74, Central 26 and Eastern Bank 73.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 425, By. Cotton 635, By. Dyeing 977/8, Bradbury 550, Century 473/12, Cent. India 548/12, Colaba Land 167/8, Coorla 162/8, Crescent 245, Dawn 690, Edw. Sassoon 240 Fazulbhoy 905, Finlay 825, Globe 80, Gokak 127/8, Ind. Bleaching 195, Ind. Malwa 567/8, Jamshed Mfg. 170, Kastoorchand 235, Khatao 295 Kohinoor 1650, Luxmi Cotton 4900, Madhowji 292/8, Mathuradas 380, M. Petit 3200, Meyer Sassoon 180, Morarji 4100 xd., New Great 640, New City 305, Pabami 405, Pearls 647/8, Phoenix 525, Shapurji 231/4, Simplex 373/12, Standard 1500, Swan 785, Swadeshi 548/12, Tata Mill 415 and Vishnu-Cotton 1775.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 305, B. Burma 315, B. Burma N. I. 73/12n, Bt. Burma Pet 4/6, B. Tramway 93/12, By. Steam 82/8, Bundi Cement 10, Katni Ord. 82/8, Katni Defd 245n, New India 16/8, Shivrajpur 35, Tata Iron Ord. 30/4, Tata Iron Defd 105, Tata Hydro 750 and Scindia Steam 6/8.

London, Nov 24

Rupee	55
Bar Silver Spot	33 3/16
" 2 months hence	32 7/8

Closing Tone of Silver—China bought—Firm
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent Since 5th July, 1923.
Interest day to day loan — 2 1/4
Interest 7 day Market loan — 2 1/4

FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, 26th November, 1923.

Name.	Opening rates.	Maximum	Minimum	Closing rates
Ladies Malwa	562	—	—	570
Colaba	—	—	—	165
Crescent	240	245	—	245
Kohinoor	—	—	—	1630
Nagpore Ordy	542/8	550	—	548/12
New Great	625	650	—	640
Pearl	642/8	650	—	645
Phoenix	—	—	—	525
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	635
Bombay Dyeing	975	985	—	978/12
Sir Shapurji	—	—	—	232 8
Simplex	365	375	—	375
Swan	—	—	—	785
Swadeshi	642/8	650	—	648/12
Bombay	465	475	—	473/12
Alcock	—	—	—	310
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	65
Katni Cement Ordy	—	—	—	85
Katni Cement Defd	—	—	—	260
Tata Steel Defd	105	—	—	105
Tata Steel Ordy	—	—	—	30/8
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	10
Bombay Burma Old	—	—	—	305
Bombay Burma, New	—	—	—	71/4
Bombay Steam Dy	—	—	—	82/8
Bombay Elec. Trc Tramway	93/12	—	—	93/12
Central India Mining	—	—	—	24/8
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	35

Chartered Bank	£ 19
Hongkong	" 124
National	" 43
Eastern	" 5 1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	" 12

FREIGHT.

London, Nov. 24.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	13/

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec.-Jan.	12 3/4
Plantation First Latex crepe Nov-Dec.	14 3/4

Tone— Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

November 26.

A drop of 15 to 20 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on local traders selling. Liverpool has been reported 9 points up to 11 points down.

Owing to one week's postponement having been granted by the East India Cotton Association, the Marwari Brokers started trading on Saturday afternoon for settling old contracts only. As a result of the restrictions imposed by the Board which prohibits all forward trading except for the liquidation of business actually open with the members, the market on Saturday moved wildly between Rs. 646 and Rs. 666 closing at Rs. 656 for Broach. So long as trading remains restricted in the bazar it is extremely difficult to say what will happen, as also we do not care to express an opinion as to the probable course of prices in the near future, but we quite fail to see what is to bring about a decline in values, as the freer movement of the crops up-country will not be reflected in our market owing to the prohibition of all fresh forward trading and owing to high prices prevailing in up-country markets, Exporters are unable to liquidate their contracts held as hedges against foreign sales whilst Bull speculators will hardly be prepared to accept present prices as long as advices from the other side continue bullish.

The market for ready cotton is very steady and stocks of actual cotton are small so that all new arrivals meet with a ready enquiry.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for trading in liquidation of old contracts for F G M G Broach April/May at Rs. 655 and steadily advanced to Rs. 665 going down to Rs. 660 from this level, the values steadily improved to Rs. 679/73 and the market finally closed at Rs. 665. Fine Oomra December January opened at Rs. 623/24 and steadily advanced to Rs. 633/640 finally closing at Rs. 635. Whilst March Oomra opened at Rs. 614/15 and steadily advanced to Rs. 630 and finally closed at Rs. 625. F G Bengal opened at Rs. 540 and closed at Rs. 548.

MARWARI BAZAR CLOSING QUONS TATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Nov 24.

Fully Good Broach	April May	668
Fully Good Bengal	Dec. Jan.	548
Fine Oomra	Dec. Jan.	635
Fine Oomra	March	625

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Novr. 26.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	672
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	552
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	637
Fine Oomra	March	627

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

The report of Messrs. Patel Brothers dated November 26th says:—

New York Market 24th November 1923.

Previous Close.	Deli. very	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since previous close
35.38	Dec.		35.25	—13
34.88	Jan.		34.73	—15
35.18	Mar.		34.98	—20
35.37	May		35.20	—17
34.70	July		34.50	—20
28.80	Oct.		28.60	—20

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 34.90, lowest 34.54, range .36 points. Local traders selling. Week-end long liquidation. Market steady at the decline.

Liverpool Market 24th November 1923.

Previous Close.	Deli very	Opening Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since previous close
20.21	Jan	20 42 +21	20.38 +17	20.27 +05
20.09	Mar.	20.30 +21	20 28 +19	20-18 +09
19 92	May			20.00 +08
19.68	July			19.57 —11
16.74	Oct.	16.80 +26		16.60 +05
21.09	Jan. 1924	Egyptian		24.00 ..
21.63	Nov. "	"		21.63 ..

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 20.45, lowest 20.27, range .18 points. Quiet Saturday market. Little week end long liquidation.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:

"Soldout bulls talking bearish. Barring natural reactions, not justified considering continued large spinners takings and exports and firmness spots."

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

	Bales.
Total ay's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	250
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN Future prices:—	
Mid. Americans Spot	20.56
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	24.85

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 24

Months.	Today's Prices.
November	20.31 +05
December	20.31 +04
January	20.27 +05
February	20.22+08
March	20.18 +09
April	20.09 +09
May	20.00 +08
June	19.82 +12
July	19.57—11
August	18.65+02
September	18 40 +06
October	16.60 +06
November	16.25 +06

Tone:—Barely Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

Months	To-day's Price.
	unchgd
Nov.	23.93 "
Dec.	23.93 "
Jan.	24.00 "
Feb.	24.07 "
Mar.	24.15 "
April	24.15 "
May	24.15 "
June	24.12 "
July	24.10 "
Aug.	24.15 "
Sept.	24. 0 "
Oct.	23.16 "
Nov.	21.63 "

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov, 24.

M. G. Bengal Good,	13.40
" " Fully Good	13.80
" " Fine	14.20
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.35
" " " Fully Good	14.85
" " " Fine	15.35
M. G. Broach, Good	16.95
" " Fully Good	17.35
" " Fine	17.75
M. G. Scinde, Good	13.30
" " Fully Good	13.75
" " Fine	14 10

Our Special Winter Offer

Gent's Woollen Tweed

NEW OVERCOATS

At Rs. 16/- each

P. Worn Army Woollen Blankets about 60" x 90"

At Rs. 4/- each

Moffusil orders must accompany Cash.

K. C. MARROTT.,

Leading Importers of Waterproofs and Woollen Clothing Suppliers to the Government and Railway.

189, Hornby Road, BOMBAY. P. O. Box 127.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 24.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports	—	30,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—	1,000
" " Continent	—	5,000
Futures at New York	—	—
" " " Jan,	—	34.75—15
" " " Mar.	—	34.97—1
" " " May.	—	35.20—17
" " " July.	—	34.50—20
Spot Cotton at New York	—	35.80—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	—	34.50+25
Futures " " Jan.	—	34.60—15
" " " Mar.	—	34.76—76
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	—	11 1/8
Silver foreign mined	—	64 1/2

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Nov. 24.

Total in Sight	6,023,000 Bales
Egyptian Visible Supply	420,000 "
East Indian " "	181,000 "
American " "	3,147,000 "
Other " "	165,000 "
Total Sales	41,900 "
East Indian Sales	1,400 "
Total Speculation	— "
" Export	— "
East Indian Export	— "
" " Stock	33,000 "
" " Forwarded	4,100 "
" " Actual Export	— "
" " Imports	200 "
" " Speculation	— "
American Afloat	187,000 "
East Indian Afloat	41,000 "
Total Afloat	294,000 "

JAPAN'S COTTON AND SILK.

EXTENT OF EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE.

Dispatches, dated 18th September last, from the Acting Commercial Secretary, British Embassy, Tokio, give estimates of damage done by earthquake and fire to the Japanese cotton industry. It appears that some 970,000 spindles out of 4,338,000 were put out of action. Of these about 239,600 were entirely destroyed, 360,000 crumbled and the remainder partly damaged. More than half the spindles destroyed, crumbled and partly damaged were for counts between 30's and 42's. Approximately twenty per cent. of the spindles in the country were affected by the disaster. The damage to weaving machines is not great, apart from 300 looms belonging to one company.

The larger proportion of the spinning mills destroyed were engaged upon the finer counts and consumed a comparatively large amount of American cotton. Some 50,000 bales of raw cotton are stated to have been destroyed, of which 20,000 bales were at Yokohama and 15,000 at Fukagawa.

The Japanese Cabinet has suspended the import duties on cotton yarns and piecegoods.

The Department of Overseas Trade has been informed that the number of bales of raw silk destroyed at Yokohama by the recent earthquake and the ensuing fire was 33,300. The total number of bales saved was only 5,600. —"The Board of Trade Journal."

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 24.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2lbs.	43/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs	41/9
AUSTRALIAN	45/3
KARACHI BARLEY	30/
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C. I. F. N/D Nominal	44/9
Wheat Red Karachi N/D "	43/9
Wheat Choice White Bombay—Firmer.	
Wheat afloat to U.K. Qrs.	1,595,000

Tone—Dull.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms.			Rail Delivery.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	43	0	0	6	12	0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	42	0	0	6	10	0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	44	0	0	6	14	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9	12	0	10	9	0
Rapseed, Brown Cawnpore	9	12	0	10	8	0
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	4	0	11	12	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	13	0	14	5	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	8	0	14	0	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	82	0	0	16	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	78	0	0	15	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	72	0	0	14	0	0
Teelseed, Black	70	0	0	13	0	0
Poppyseed, White	12	14	0	13	10	0
Groundnuts	75	0	0			
Mowrasced	9	4	0	9	6	0
Barley	31	0	0			
Castorseed	74	0	0	15	0	0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	42	0	0	5	13	0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, April/May	7	11	0
Linseed, April/May	13	5	3
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec./Jan	16	0	0

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 24

RAPESEED, Ferozepore real Bold per ton N D Sellers	£ 18 7/8
LINSEED Argentine Dec. Sellers	£ 20 1/4
" J/F Sellers	" 17 3/8

Tone of Easier Tendency.
TONE OF RAPESEED:—Easier Tendency,
COTTON SEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton.) N. D Sellers: 10 3/4
TORIA RAPESEED N/D Sellers £ 19

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 24.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Nominal	31/
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July Sellers	24/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sellers	25/7
Fine White Java C. & F, Karachi July Sellers	24/4

Tone—Very firm

Weltevreden, Nov. 24.

Sugar Trust sold superior.
9,000 tons at 15 guilders
39,500 tons at 15½ guilders.
500 tons at 16 guilders
And Channel Assortment
27,100 tons at 14½ guilders.
13,000 tons at 14¼ guilders.
The escondaands are very firm and steadily rising.
November/December 19 3/8 done
December 20
December/January 20½, 21 and 21½
January/February 19 3/4 to 21¼
February/March 21
To-day's quotations are for
December/January 21½ done
January/February 21 7/8 in demand.

LINSEED.

London, Nov 24

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags N/D nominal	£ 22 5/3

Tone—Easier Tendency.

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	—
"	—
" Dec, S Flores	42/3
" Jan../Apl Sellers	38/9

METALS.

London, Nov 24

English best Selected Copper	£ 64 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B.	" 61
Copper Bazars	" 83 1-2
Yellow Metal	" 7 3/4
Hard Spelter	" 30
Corrgated Sheets	" 19

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

Bombay, Nov 26

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	67	0	0
Brass	1/	65	8	0
Brass	1 1/4	65	8	0
Brass	1 1/2	65	8	0
Brass	1 3/4	65	8	0
Brass	2/	65	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Nov. 26

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4 11 1/4 1 1/2	62	8	0
Copper	1 3/4 2	62	8	0
Copper	1 1/4 1 1/2 1 3/4	62	8	0
Copper, American	3/4 1 1 1/4	72	8	0
Copper	1 1/2 1 3/4	75	0	0
Copper	2/	75	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars	—	61	0	0
Panch Teka Joint		27	8	0
Copper English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Kalai		60	0	0
Lead, Country		20	0	0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		63	0	0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		63	0	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		62	8	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		72	8	0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Nov. 24 1923.

Cotton	4945 Bales
Wheat	9264 Cwts.
Linseed	8557 "
Rape, etc	1 19 "
Gingellyseed	3 57 "
Poppyseed	783 "
Groundnuts	3890 "
Castorseed	543 "
Rice	4297 "
Myrabollams	768 "
Cottonseed	7390 "
Mowrasced	Nil
Gram	203 "
Juwar	3908 "
Masur	62 "
Barley	871 "
Bajri	4593 "
Coal	1972 Tons

(Continued from column 6.)

prospect of congestion. Export demand, however, is not strong. The total value of the year's production of field crops is estimated at 1,000,000,000 dollars, an increase of 40,000,000 compared with last year, while the products of the forests, mines, fisheries, livestock and manufactories are estimated to show further increase of upwards of 175,000,000 dollars compared with last year.

There is considerable Japanese demand for lumber and equipment: to replace destroyed buildings and machinery. Values in all branches of the steel trade are holding firm. A new company, capitalised at 3,000,000 dollars, has been formed at Galt, Ontario, for the manufacture of boilers, engines, etc., combining the interests of Messrs. Babcock and Wilson, Ltd., of London and New York, and the Goldie McCulloch Company of Galt.

Pig iron prices have been lowered one dollar per ton, consequent upon United States competition. The price at Toronto is now 24.50 dollars for No. 1.

REUTERS WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

The question of Great Britain's fiscal policy overshadows other topics at the moment in the Empire markets. In Canada the hope is expressed that preference for Empire produce will create a market that will compensate for the collapse of Continental customers and for the adverse effects on Canadian exports of the Fordney tariff in the United States. But Canadians will be largely concerned with bread and meat in the form of grain and livestock. The export of Canadian store cattle to Great Britain has so far not been entirely satisfactory from the exporter's point of view owing in part to the low market. The demand for cheaper freight rates and revised port regulations suggests that no reliance is placed higher prices being obtained on this side.

There were many prophesies made concerning the effects of the introduction of the eight hour day in the United States steel industry. The acute shortage of labour predicted by some was not felt and now more light is thrown on another subject of conjecture the question of costs. Authoritative data show that during the first month in which the eight-hour day was in operation there was an increase in the cost of making steel sheets of one to two dollars per ton.

After a short period of comparative freedom from labour troubles (other than those of a semi-political nature), industrial countries again show some signs of restlessness in their labour relations. In Sweden numerous agreements are coming up for revision, and although no serious trouble is in prospect, there will probably be some slight uneasiness until the new agreements are made. An extension of labour conflicts is under way in Norway on the initative of the employers who evidently went to bring matters to a head in that country. Coal strikes have again broken out in New South Wales.

AUSTRALASIA.

Trade generally in Australia is still characterised by unevenness, due mainly to the unseasonable weather. The labour situation also is not one of complete peace, although this is not a serious factor. Butter production is on a lower scale than last year, but this is offset by the high London prices. Keen competition continues at the wool sales and prices are firm. Various imports are arriving freely. The threatened inrush of cheap foreign goods, principally German, has not taken place, however. The extent to which the woollen industry, particularly the hosiery section, has suffered in the past as the result of the importation of cheap goods and the question of insuring the industry a greater measure of protection were the chief subject discussed at the recent annual meeting of the Lincoln Mills (Australia) Ld. in Melbourne. The Chairman said that the only relief which could be seen ahead was the general improvement of conditions overseas or the prevention of goods being dumped into Australia.

A new coal and steel enterprise is reported with the registration in Melbourne of the B.E.P. Collieries Limited, with a capital of £1,000,000. The proprietors of the company are the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, Limited, and Hepburn, Limited. The company holds an area of about 3,000 acres of coal bearing land at Maitland, New South Wales, the development of which will shortly be commenced.

There appears to be every possibility that the duty on materials for the construction of the Sydney harbour bridge not manufactured in Australia will be removed by the Federal Government. Application has been made to the Federal Minister for Customs for such concession and it is expected that the request will be granted.

The important links in the Federal Government's uniform railway gauge proposals are under way. These are the Kyogle (N. S. W.) to Brisbane track of 97 miles which is part of the proposal to link Brisbane and Perth. The other section is from Hay (N.S.W.) to Port Augusto (S.A.), a distance of 330 miles. The estimated cost of the former (Kyogle-Brisbane) line of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge is £3,500,000, and the cost of the latter (also 4 ft. 8½ in.) £4,500,000. The principal difficulty is the fact that Victoria and South Australia refuse to contribute any thing towards the cost of construction, and their quotas have now to be allocated between the Commonwealth, Queensland, and New South Wales Governments. No great delay, however, is anticipated, as the three participating Governments are very enthusiastic.

CANADA.

Ottawa cables show that Canada is keenly interested in the British tariff proposals, especially from the point of view of the possibility of opening up preferred stable markets for Canadian exports and thus compensating for the collapse of European demand and the effect of the Fordney tariff, which is shutting out the United States markets for Canadian grain and livestock. A practical statement has been prepared in regard to the Canadian export trade of store cattle to Britain, pending action by the Empire Conference, owing to lack of profit and the low market. Cattle exporters say that it is necessary to secure a lower ocean rate and British port regulations on a parity with those applicable to Ireland before they will be able to meet with any large measure of success, Irish cattle competition.

The grain movement continues very heavy. Shipments to the head of the Lakes during the past few months from the Prairie Provinces have broken all previous records, landings totalling 169,000,000 bushels compared with 159,000,000 last year. Lake rates for grain are again normal and there is no

(Continued in column 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting re Boycott and Protest against addresses, Hindustan Deshi Merchants' Assn Hall, Bhuleshwar, Mrs. Naidu to preside.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.

Bombay Engineering Congress Meeting, noon, Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, H. E. Governor to address.

THURSDAY, November 29.

Bombay Engineering Congress, Annual Genl. Meeting, Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, 11 a.m.

Sale of work in aid of University Settlement at Beanliew, Mount Pleasant Road, 5 p.m. Concert 6 p.m.

Social Workers' Conference, Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, November 30.

The Bombay Engineering Congress, Royal Science Institute, Mayo Road, 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, December 1.

Public meeting under the auspices of the Fiscal Reform League, India, 6 p.m. (S. T.) Morarji Gokuldas Hall.

Bombay Engineering Congress, visit to Worli Chawls, 8-30 a.m.

University Senate Meeting, Sir Cowasji Jehangir University Hall, 4 p.m.

Unveiling of the bust of the late Mr. Jaibhai Dorabji Bharda, late Principal of the New High School, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla, Wandby Road, 5-15 p.m.

Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir give a farewell reception in honour of Their Excellencies, 9-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov. 27 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 52m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov. 28 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 53m. Sunset 6h 0m.
Nov. 29 (Thur) Sunrise 6h. 54m., Sunset 6h 0m.
Nov 30 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 54m., Sunset 6h. 0m.
Dec 1 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 55m., Sunset 6h 0m.
Dec. 2 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 55m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Dec. 3 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 56m. Sunset 6h. 0m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from London of the 15th instant arrived at Aden at 5-30 p.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 9 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday, the 30th instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Dongola" with mails from London of the 22nd instant left Marseilles in the morning of the 24th instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Moultan" with the mails from Bombay of the 19th instant arrived at Marseilles in the morning of the 24th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train left at 4 p.m. and were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

"FAMINE" OF POST-CARDS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Ramji Bharmal writes from Dana Bander, Bombay:—

"There is a great scarcity of post-cards in Bombay. At Musjid Post Office there is always a famine of post-cards, although it is one of the biggest commercial centres, as many big markets are situated there. Seldom one can get post-cards for Rs. 5 at a time from this office. But at present even in the General Post Office (the biggest Post Office in the Bombay Presidency) one cannot get half-anna post-cards for Rs. 2 even at a time. Cannot this be called a famine of post-cards? Will the authorities pay attention early and remove the public grievances?"

HALAI MEMON AND COW-SLAUGHTER.

A meeting of Halai Memons of Bombay was held under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Ikhwatul Masakeen on the 24th instant at Rangari Mohalla, to protest against the resolution passed by the Municipal Corporation on the 16th of August last, concerning the question of cow-slaughter. Ismail Hajee Ahmed, the President of the Anjuman, presided.

ALL-INDIA DASHA NAGAR VANIK CONFERENCE.

The Hony. Secretary of the above Conference writes:—

"Circulars regarding the settling of date and place for holding the second session of the above Conference have been sent over everywhere for wide distribution and it is expected that invitation letters will be sent to us within the 15th proximo."

MEDICAL SCHOOL AT HYDERABAD.

The Hyderabad Medical Association in its last meeting held on the 16th instant, unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"The Association is emphatically of opinion that the maintenance of Medical School at Hyderabad Sind is essential to the interests of Sind and that it should be continued by the Government."

THE TARIFF BOARD.

The Tariff Board will take the oral evidence of the representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber Bombay, at 11 a.m. to-day (Tuesday) at the University Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

ANJUMANE MUSLEMIN.

The first annual general meeting of the Anjumane Muslemin will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. (B. T.) at Minara Musjid Madresa Hall, Nakhoda Street, to adopt the annual report, etc., and to elect office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.

There will be a meeting of the local members of the Philatelic Society of India at the Salle Francaise, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, at 6 p.m. to-day (Tuesday), when Col. G. R. Row will exhibit unchronicled errors and varieties of Hyderabad, Holkar, Nepal, Sirmoor and Travancore.

BOYCOTT AND PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9-0 p.m. (S. T.) at the Hindoosthani Deshi Merchants' Association Hall, when Mrs. Naidu will preside and Shriyuts V. J. Patel, J. M. Mehta, Balubhai Desai, Ranchhoddas Gandhi, B. N. Motiwala and others will address the meeting on the boycott of British Empire goods, and (2) a protest against the Corporation's resolutions to present addresses to the outgoing and incoming Governors will be lodged.

Bombay Racing Season.

"TIPSTER" is going to wipe the floor this season. His information will be second to none. Tips ready every WEDNESDAY (racing) and SATURDAY 11 a.m. Rs. 10 a card. Register to-day and make money—

"TIPSTER" Care of "Bombay Chronicle".

PASSENGERS' DAY.

OBSERVANCE AT OTHER PLACES.

The Passengers' Day was observed at the following places on 26th November, 1923 as resolved by the Passengers & Traffic Relief Association, Bombay. At Porebundar a public meeting was held at Mahajanwadi. Vakil Govindji Dahyabhai presided. At Banosa (Darapur Berar) a public meeting was held. Dr. K. R. Dharmadhikari presided. At Adas a public meeting was held at 8.30 p.m. Mr. Manibhai Becharbhai presided. At Surat a public meeting was held at Dakka Ovara. Dr. C. J. Ghia presided.

J. D. BHARDA MEMORIAL.

The unveiling of the marble bust of the late Mr. Jaibhai Dorabji Bharda, Joint Founder and Principal of The New High School, will take place on Saturday (the 1st proximo) at 5-15 p.m. at the Play Ground in front of the Bharda New High School, Wandby Road, Fort. The Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshaw F. Mulla has kindly consented to perform the ceremony.

INVISIBLE UNIVERSE AND ITS RELATION TO MAN.

Members of the Ekean community, Bombay, are requested to note that the sixth instruction class will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, on Saturday, the 1st December, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). The subject will be "The invisible universe and its relation to man." Admission is by card only from Mr. L. B. Navak, Recorder, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

A special general meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation was held on Sunday, 23rd September 1923 at 10 a.m. in the Arya Bhuvan, to consider whether under the existing circumstances the Institution be continued. Though due notice had been given, there was but a poor attendance and the meeting had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. The adjourned meeting was held at 10-30 a.m. as previously notified.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

Under the circumstances stated in the report, and in view of the poor response that is evident at this Special General Meeting, it is hereby resolved that it is not desirable to continue the existence of the Bombay Branch of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation and therefore the same be discontinued."

An amendment to the effect that the question be postponed till a mass meeting of students be convened to record their opinion on the question, was lost and the original proposition was carried 'nem con.'

"That pursuant to Resolution I. duly passed at this meeting it is hereby resolved that out of the balance of Rs. 171-11-3 belonging to the Bombay Branch of the B. P. S. Federation, Rs. 51 be contributed to the Kanara Relief Funds, and the balance and the furniture belonging to the institution be handed over to the Bombay Students Brotherhood."

REPORTED THEFT.

Mulji Ramji a Hindu residing in Kalyan Street, has reported to the police the theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 982 on the 25th instant.

SETTLEMENT RATES.

TO BE FIXED ON DEC. 1

On a suggestion having been brought forward by a deputation of leading Marwadi brokers that settlement rates should be fixed on the 1st December 1923 the East India Cotton Association Board of Directors has issued the following important notice:—

"Under rule 145 the Board of Directors of the Association has resolved to extend the time for the submission of balance sheets in respect of the 6th clearing to 12-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 4th of December 1923. Settlement rates will be fixed on the 1st December 1923."

In continuation of notice No. 111/H E/2 of 22nd November 1923 it is hereby notified that the prohibition referred to therein applies also to hedge contracts in December-January Bengals and March Oomra and to hedge contracts for any other position in which trading has not yet opened.

PESHAWAR KHILAFAT LEADERS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

It is understood that the Vice-President, the Secretary, the Joinet-Secretary and two members of the Executive Committee of the District Khilafat Committee, Peshawar, were arrested on the 24th instant in connection with the Jazirat-ul-Arab Day procession.

WINNING OWNERS IN RACING.

LORD DERBY HEADS THE LIST.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Lord Derby heads the list of the winning owners during the flat racing season which has just ended. He has won £40,000. He H. the Aga Khan is second with £32,000. Lord Astor third with £23,000. Lord Rosbery £20,000 and S. B. Joel £16,000. Alec Taylor is again the most successful trainer with 46 races of the value of £49,000. R. C. Dawson trained 33 winners with £48,000.—Reuter.

SOUTH INDIAN CLUB.

A MUSICAL CONCERT.

A successful musical concert was held on Saturday evening at the South Indian Club, when Mr. Aiyaswami Baghavathan of Mayaveram entertained the South Indian residents of Bombay with vocal music. The Pandit's mastery over the art was apparent by the compact audience he was able to maintain for over the three hours that the function lasted. Mr. Narayana Iyer who assisted him with violin was the recipient of much enthusiastic applause.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ATTEMPT TO CHEAT A RLY. CO.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(Before His Lordship Mr. Justice Kajiji and Common Jury.)

Emperor vs. Dovidas Narpatray.

In this case the accused was charged with attempting to cheat the G. I. P. Railway by making a claim against the Company for Rs. 58,000 in respect of damages to certain goods consigned by him from Bombay. The facts of this case were reported at some length in these columns last week.

The defence of the accused was that when he consigned the goods from Bombay they were in a perfectly good condition and when they arrived at their destination they were found considerably damaged. Therefore, the presumption was that they were damaged during the course of the transit and as they were in charge and control of the Railway Company, they were responsible to him in damages. That his claim against the Company was perfectly bonafide.

The hearing of this case lasted throughout the whole of last week and for a considerable portion of Monday.

After the addresses of counsel on both the sides and the summing up by the judge, the jury retired to consider their verdict. On their return to the inquiry whether their verdict was unanimous, the foreman of the jury stated that they were divided in their verdict in 5 to 4. On the learned Judge asking them to further consider their verdict, as he could not act upon that division, the jury again retired. On their return they said that they found the accused guilty of the offence with which he was charged and that verdict was by a majority of 7 to 2.

The learned Judge accepted that verdict and on his inquiring of the accused as to whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed against him, the accused stated that he was an old man aged 60 years and that he was a Government contractor for many years and he pleaded for mercy.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one year and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default of payment of fine, further rigorous imprisonment for six months.

Mr. Velinker with Mr. Rangnekar appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Binning with Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia defended the accused.

CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, November 27.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

313-17—Dikshit and Co., Ganpatrai Harnandrai Onkarmal Hardeodas and others Pudnanand Cl and J. Tyabji D and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

1743-23—Shroff and L. J. W Kippan and Co v Amin and Sons, Amin and D.

1960-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ratilal Lakhmichand Khokhani and anr v Kaku Hirji Khetsey and anr, Captain and V.

4986-22—Madhowji and Co., Goverdhandas Mulji v Sheth Hanuman Prasad Gagadia, Pandia and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

S C Ct 552-6219-21—Motichand and D, Soonderji Kallianji and ors v Gulam Hussein Bundeally Somji, Matubhai J and M.

1774-23—N C Dalal, Adamji Lookhmanji v Jewra Ramji and ors, Shah and Co.

586-23—Mulla and M, Bai Labhdevi v The Sir Dagji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

735-22—Dabholkar and Co, Lalji Khushalji and Co v Memon Dhondu Joshi and anr, Dikshit M and Co, Against Deft No. 2.

1511-19—Unwalla P and P, Engineering Stores Trading Co v Messrs Dassby, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

5219-19—Dabholker and Co, Kulkarni Lele and Co v Haji Usman Haji Ahmed and Co, Payne and Co.

459-12—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Adamji Haji Noormahomed v Dawood Moti, Kanga and S.

S C Ct 131/3104-18—Payne and Co, Kara Shivji and ors v Morjook bin Mahomed and ors, Mulla and M.

2616-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ratiram Lachmandas v Badridas Wakhanlal Mathurawalla, Dubash and Co.

2619-21—Malvi M R and Co, Bhotamal Narandas v Badridas Wakhanlal Mathurawalla and ors, Dubash and Co.

2865-20—Rustomji and G, Bujanbai William and ors v Ratilal Chaganlal and anr, Sabnis G and S.

5113-21—Little and Co, Aldredge Solomon and Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Kalyandas Bros. Mulji Th and Co.

537-22—Dabholker and Co, Jerup Teja and Co v Parmanand Sursing, Dikshit M and Co.

S C Ct 1968/2482-20—Craigie B and Co, Keshavlal Lalchand v Chunilal Laloobhai and anr, Shroff and V.

857-20—Matubhai J and M, Ramanlal Jamnadas v Ghanchi Narandas Ambiram, Jamsedji R and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

5409-22—Ardesair H D and Co., Mangaldas Jesingbhai Kevaldas Tribhowandas, Daphtary F and D.

LONG CAUSES.

3371-21—N C Dalal and Co, N G Bujunker v Motilal Chunilal Hira Khanwalla, Kanga and Co.

4612-21—Amarchand and M, Narandas Dwarkadas v Manilal Amratlal, Thkoredas and D.

3504-21—Judah and S, Kashinath Ramji Bhosle v Bhairaonath Yessu Haldanker, Thakordas and Co.

3872-21—Surajmal and Co, The firm of Raghunath Hirachand v Lalchand Boridas and ors, Amin and D.

948-20—Motichand and D, Pranlal Kanji v Vallabhram Amarchand and ors v Daphtary F and D.

3491-21—Purnanand C and J, Nanalal Morarji Daru v Popatlal Jivram and Co, Dharamsy D and Co.

3989-21—Payne and Co, Ahmed Suleman Dinath v Sorabji Hormusji and Co, Unwalla P and P.

4058-21—Payne and Co, Madanji Mohanji v Gordhandas Manji, Merwanji K and Co.

2068-21—Captain and V, The Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency Ltd v Prabhulal Motichand Parekh and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1956-21—Captain and V, The Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency Ltd v D S Fraser and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3144-21—Crawford B and Co., Ambaji Gangaram v Bhagsheth Balsheth and another, Purnanand C and J, Shroff and V.

3732-21—Purnanand C and J, Bhagwandas Rupchand v H A Khmbaty and another, Mulla and M.

3745-21—Payne and Co, Tata Sons Ltd., v Raja Bahadur Dhanraj Girji Narsingirji.

4127-21—Sabnis and G, Bai Jankibai, v Framji Cawasji Bennet, Shroff and L.

4132-21—Mehta L and Co., Ranchhoddas Govindji Asher v Raghunathdas Deoraj, N C Dalal and Co.

4150-21—Ardeshir H D and Co., Ebrahim Currim Nanji v The National Bank of India Ltd Little and Co.

3940-21—Amin and D, Bai Manibai v Bai Luxmi, widow and others, Merwanji K and Co.

4170-21—Merwanji K and Co., Bai Lakhmi, widow and another v Bai Mani and another, Amin and D.

4187-21—Payne and Co, Haji Mahomed Haji Jackeria v Vadilal Sakalchand, Edgelow G W and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE.

3333-20—Tyabji D and Co., Bhagwandas Parshram v Sheraingh Bishenlal and others, Malvi M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3643-23—Rele and Co, Parshram Dataram Shamdasany, The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd and others, Little and Co. Payne and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suit).

3413-23—Pathare and Co, Abdul Gafur Kalam Mahomed Ahmed Mistry and others.

SHORT CAUSE.

584-23—Mulla and M, Rustomji Muncherji, Kooka, Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed and anr, Payne and Co, Vaccha and Co.

2301-23—Raghavaya N and Co, Chellaji Shankerji v Tejmal Fojmal and ors, Khanderao L and M.

5061-22—Mehta L and Co, Ranchoddas Govindji Asher v Maneckbai widow, N C Dalal and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits)

3801-23—Khanderao L and M, Shaherabai and others v Abdul Kadar Hafiz and others.

3807-23—Payne and Co., Wamanrao Nanabhai Chhapwalla and others v Soni Dajiba Dhondoo.

3829-23—Vrajlal and Co., Vaidya Roy Balashanwar Bawabhai v Bai Gangabai widow and others.

3867-23—Payne and Co., Pando Ramji Dhore v Hariram Meghji and others.

4004-23—Little and Co., Kapurchand Mohanji and others v Vorah Alibhai Tyaballi, Vrajlal and Co.

4005-23—Dikshit M and Co., Lallubhai Hakamchand and Co v Laloo Laxman and another, Tyabji D and Co.

4017-23—Thakoredas and D, Mahomedalli Ebrahimji v Haji Abdulla Kazim, Payne and Co.

4033-23—Ferreira and V, Bhutaji Dipaji v M Dadabhai Dhanjibhoy and another, Ardeshir H D and Co, Little and Co.

4042-23—Pathare and Co., Alibhai Shaikhbhai v Jairam Pitamber.

4044-23—Motichand and D, Tayaballi Abibhai Satarawala, Sarrali Abdul Husein Saniwalla, Rustomji and G.

4045-23—Merwanji K and Co, Jethabhai Padamsy, Mahadeo Sahano and others.

4077-23—Tayabji D and Co, Jamnadas Kalianji Vyas Madhusudan Motilal and others.

4078-23—F P Pavri, Ratilal Manchubhai and others, Samaldas Vanmalidas.

4090-23—Madhowji and Co, Sudar Suleman Gassam Haji Mitha, Habib Abdul Gani, Matubhai J and M.

4092-23—Amin and D Ramji Motichand Shah, Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.

4093-23—Payne and Co, The Crown Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd, Sandia Lalata and others.

4158-23—Tyabji D and Co, Bundeally Bhojabhai and others, E D Ezekiel, M B Chothia and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2591-21—Judiah and S Meghji Moorji v Tyebally Kamrudin, Merwanji K and Co.

2679-21—Motichand and D, Ratanbai widow v Tricumdas Meghji, Manubhai and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

2254-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Chaturbhuj Kalianji Thakar and ors v Jan Mahomed Karim, Edgelow G W and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2514-21—N C Dalal and Co, Kakaldas Umedchand v Nandlal Brijvallabhdas and ors, Daphtary F and D.

LONG CAUSES.

2744-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Maneckji Jethabhai Vardhman, Tokersy Korsey, Surveyor and Co.

2782-21—N C Dalal and Co, Nathalal Maganlal Pathak Valchand and Co., Ltd., and another, Manilal and K.

5747-22—Unwalla P and P, Haji Ebrahim Haji Jamal and another, Maneckshaw Hormusji Gandhi Merwanji K and Co.

226-21—Tyabji D and Co, Bayabai and anr, Kazi Noormahomed Kazi Abdul Karim Porbandari Soonderdas & Co.

610-23—Khandwalla and Chh Mohanlal Dharamsey, Chhotalal Keshavji Shah and others—Pandia and Co.

5675-22—Purnanand C and J Bai Manibai and another Madhavlal and Co—Pandia and Co.

670-23—Keharas and Co—Burjorji Nanabhai Marshall Utamchand Raghavji—Mulji T and Co.

926-23—Motichand and D Maneckram Madanlal Jugmohan Vassanji—Mehta L and Co.

1770-23—Unwalla P and P Nusserwanji Rustomji Petigora Sorabji Nawroji Talati—Chubb and Co.

649-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Matubhai Manecklal Shah v Jethabhai Nursey and anr, Amin and D.

1351-23—Jehangir and S, Jugjiwan Nathubhai v Lakhundas Bhimji Bhanji, Khandwalla and C.

4486-22—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v Mapur and Sons, Edgelow G W and Co.

2711-21—Vachha and Co, Mansingh Shivprasad v Darsansing Murti Manohar, Dharamsi D and Co.

BHAGUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I refer to an editorial note in your issue of the 7th November, headed "Bhagur." The statement made there that the relief promised to the people of Bhagur, so far back as July 1st, "has still failed to come," is misleading. The main relief asked for viz., the cessation of the collection of Cantonment taxes, and the closing down of the three octroi 'nakas' on the outskirts of the village was granted from 11th July, from which date all collection of taxes has ceased. The only matter now outstanding is the issue of a formal Notification excluding the village from the Cantonment. This has involved the consideration of the exact area to be excluded, and this is being ascertained. This is merely a formality. The practical relief asked for and granted viz the cessation of the collection of taxes has already been granted.—Yours, etc.

J. F. GENNINGS,
Director of Information.

November 26.

"THE WRECKERS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I believe only fools and fanatics can look upon an election defeat as an adversity which brings one's weak side of life into prominence. I have made it plain that I prefer defeat to victory under the Swarajist standard of wrecking Non-Co-operation because I believe it is futile and pernicious and will only prolong the political slavery of India. I proclaimed this belief in my electioneering addresses which were published in the columns of "The Chronicle" before the election day. No defeat has made me change my views. Victory would have enabled me to make an effort to induce the Swarajists to try Responsive Co-operation. This is the only regret I feel. But when I hear Mr. Shaukat Ali deploring the depression in Non-Co-operation activity, and when I hear the President-elect of the Cocanada Congress lamenting that Non-Co-operation was dying I begin to hope that after all, I may, some day, turn out to be a true prophet; and the people of India realise the unparalleled political sagacity of Lokmanya Tilak in promising Responsive Co-operation to His Majesty the King Emperor on his way to the Amritsar Congress where he opposed the boycott of the Councils.

Mr. C.R. Das is the recognised leader of the Swaraj Party. I look to the leader and not to followers or minor lights for the enunciation of the policy of the Party. Mr. Das does not mince matters. He has plainly declared that he is out for wrecking the reforms. Wrecking and not reforming is the dominent idea. It is the wrecking idea that appealed irresistibly to militant nationalists. I was therefore, surprised that Mr. Mehta repudiated it at the first opportunity he got after the election instead of prizing the designation of the wreckers with the tenacity of a Das or Nehru. I do not know if he means what he writes for in his letter he gives the dominant place to mending and not ending. If he does, I can only say that he does not know what his leader means. Drop the wrecking and you drop the ending. Only mending remains, but no one tells us what is the difference between this mending and reforming—not even Mr. Mehta. Instead of doing so Mr. Mehta gives long quotations from Bulletins. When I write to the "Chronicle" I assure that its readers are fully conversant with all the Swaraj bulletins and pronouncements. The quotations that occupy so much space in your paper only lays down the procedure for attaining the objective. The objective of Messrs. Das and Nehru are manifest. It is Swaraj or Self-government; nothing short if Swaraj. Pandit Motilal Nehru states it explicitly and claims "that the right of the people of India to control the existing machinery and system of Government shall forthwith be conceded." No doubt the idea of wrecking the reforms is to set up Swaraj as its resultant. This is the goal but even if it be unattainable as the resultant, nevertheless, according to Messrs. Das and Nehru reforms are to be wrecked even if Swaraj is not attained thereby. Is this not wanton destruction? None so blind as those who will not see it. And Mr. Mehta cannot see it. There is no mere mending in the programme of Mr. Das and Pandit Motilal. Their mending is ending, and their ending is mending not reforming in the sense Mr. Mehta would have us understand. Their mending or ending is simply Swaraj and nothing short of Swaraj. If their demands fall short of "Swaraj forthwith" it would be mending, and then the difference between mending and reforming would only be the nature of the demands which no Swarajist has formulated or we contemplate short of Swaraj. Apart from Swaraj there will be other demands not yet specified. I presume the immediate release of Mahatma Gandhi will occupy the foremost place. If this or Swaraj be denied there will follow "uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction within the Councils with a view to make Government through the Councils impossible." This is supposed to be wrecking the reforms though it may result in Government without the Councils. Of course the method of certification is also part of the Reforms. The result will be not really to wreck the Reforms, but to bring the autocratic provisions of the Reform Act into the forefront by putting the more democratic section of the Reform Act into abeyance. Pandit Motilal says in the quotation "if they (the Swarajists) constitute a majority to resort to a policy of uniform obstruction." I wonder if Mr. Mehta reads in this condition that they are not to adopt the policy if obstruction if they constitute a minority and not a majority. I have not the slightest doubt Pandit Motilal means no such thing and indeed he has made it perfectly plain in other parts of his statement. Messrs. Mehta and Punjabhai & Company will make a big mistake if they think so and act accordingly and I have no doubt they will draw the cuhses of their electors on themselves if they venture to deviate from the policy of uniform obstruction, though I myself would be delighted if they drop this policy and adopt responsive co-operation.

Mr. Jayakar has also stated that the central demand which is at the root of all reforms is the people's "right to govern themselves according to their own ideals." There is no mending the reforms here. It is the whole hog of Swaraj. It is true that he uses certain adjectives when he says:—"If the attitude of Government is arbitrary, unreasonable and unjust towards the demand so formulated then the time will have arrived to use all the resources including deadlocks in order to bring the utmost pressure on Government to yield to the popular demand." But I do not believe for one moment he means to camouflage the central demand of the right of the people to govern themselves. There can be no doubt that Messrs. Das, Nehru and Jayakar mean "wanton destruction" of the Reforms if they cannot get Swaraj forthwith. They have no mind of mending in the sense of reforming, but only ending it. This is what Mr. Jayakar means by "tinkering here and there" for "experience has proved that these may all be granted and yet the real beginning of Swaraj may be as distant as ever." If Mr. Mehta means no more and no less than Mr. Das has said I have no fault to find with him, but his repudiation of the proud title of the "wreckers" and "wanton destruction" and emphasis of mending made me imagine that he had departed from the policy of his leaders. I entertain no bitterness against the Swaraj Party, but I mean to be vigilant that they do not resort to comouflage. My reason is that the people should learn from the failure of the Swaraj policy that they were wrong and that responsive co-operation is the sane policy. Our Motherland has suffered much already for this policy of Non-violent Non-Co-operation and I believe every true son of India is bound in duty to do all he can to show the agony of India.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Nov. 24.

P.S. I should like to add I [illegible] for any particular method [illegible] Swaraj provided it is [illegible] could resort to any [illegible] or even unconstitu[illegible] provided the m[illegible] cess to think[illegible] that in s[illegible] sion w[illegible] enti[illegible] t[illegible]

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS' RESOLUTIONS.

PUBLIC MEETING OF PROTEST.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Fiscal Reform League, India, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday 1st December, at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, at which the following resolution will be passed:—

Whereas the Associated Chambers of Commerce at their Conference in Bombay propose to adopt a programme of economic policy for this country, which is in direct opposition to the national demands of India, and which is in several respects against the public policy of the country as accepted by the Government of India in specific resolutions passed by the Legislative Assembly; and whereas the association of members of the Government of India with such a Conference is open to serious misinterpretation regarding the intentions and policy of the Government despite the resolutions and declarations in the Indian Legislature.

This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay records its emphatic protest against the policy of national economic development as contained or implied in some resolutions before the said Conference of the Associated Chambers, as being not only in clear opposition to the defined demands of the Indian people and undeniable requirements of the Indian National Development; but also as contravening the accepted and declared policy of the Government of India in such matters, and thereby prepetuating the economic enslavement and exploitation of this coutry.

ALL-INDIA SOCIAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

PROGRAMME OF WORK.

Place:—Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon.

Thursday, the 29th November:—6-0 p.m. to 8-0 p.m., (a) Welcome Address by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, (b) Election of the President, (c) President's speech, (d) Appointment of Committees.

Friday, the 30th November:—11 a.m., to 1-30 p.m., and 2-30 p.m., to 6 p.m., Sittings of the Committee, 6 p.m., to 7 p.m. "At Home" to the President.

Saturday, the 1st December:—3 p.m. Session of the Conference.

Sunday, the 2nd December:—12 p.m., to 3 p.m., and 4 p.m., to 6 p.m., (a) Session of the Conference, (b) Closing speech of the President.

EXHIBITION.

Place:—Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon.

The Social Work Exhibition will be open to the public on Thursday, the 29th November, Friday, the 30th November, Saturday, the 1st December, and Sunday, the 2nd December, from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. in the morning and from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. in the evening.

"THE INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have seen the letter written by Nurse Theresa Marquis in your issue of 23rd November.

There are serious allegations made against my professional conduct and I am charged of being harsh to women at the Infant Welfare Society's centres. I take this opportunity of writing to you that the charges are entirely false. Mrs. J. B. Petit's report refutes these charges in black and white. I leave it to the public to judge of the action of a nurse who dares publicly to critise the work of her superiors, the doctors in the way she has done, and it speaks volumes of the result of the investigation, when she publicly acknowledges that the assistant of the Superintendent who made the allegations investigated the matter. For the present I am treating her letter with the contempt it deserves. She is an assistant not to the Society but is a personal assistant to the Superintendent, to whose influence alone she owes her office. Possibly she was asked to write the letter which she could not refuse or she has done it of her own accord to get in to better graces of her superior.

I hope the Executive Committee of the Infant Welfare Society will look into the matter carefully, if not I will have to vindicate my reputation in court of laws.—Yours etc.

JERBANOO MISTRI.
L. M. & S.

Nov. 26.

SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT.

COLLISION WITH MOTOR CYCLE.

At about 3-45 p.m. on Monday, motor car No. 4539 belonging to Mr. P. C. Lentin, a Parsi, with a Parsi lady seated in it, while being driven by his chauffeur a Punjabi, Uttamsingh Bodhasingh by name, and coming from the Waudby Road and going towards the Queens Statue, collided with motor cycle No 9389 ridden by Mr. V. G. Yates an assistant in the Bombay Telephone Company. Mr. Yates was thrown off his seat and fell under the motor car. He received several injuries in his abdomen and several parts of his body. He was immediately removed by a policeman and taken to the St. George's Hospital where he lies in a precarious condition. His cycle has been very badly damaged—practically beyond repair.

It is alleged that the motor car was on the wrong side of the road.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1923.

627th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.

BACK TO NAGPUR.

Nobody can say that we have not given a fair show to the Swarajya Party from the time the Congress licensed their activities till now when the elections are over and they have secured what must be regarded as an initial triumph and seems to be regarded by some members of the party, as complete success. Yesterday we bestowed on them our valediction with a warning never to forget the Congress in the Councils. If they really think the way to Swaraj lies through the Reformed Councils, let them try that way and do their utmost to succeed in it. No-one will grudge them what success they may achieve. Our concern henceforth is with the Congress, not the Councils, and with the Non-Co-operation programme in particular.

It is of the first importance in our estimation, that that programme should be reaffirmed, and strongly reaffirmed, at Cocanada. It has been called by an astute opponent "a colossal experiment" which was once "within an inch of succeeding"—which means that India was within an inch of getting Swaraj at the very moment when Mahatma Gandhi had foretold she would be. We have watched the working of the Councils now for some two years, and must confess we cannot see the slightest chance of India's ever coming to "within an inch of winning Swaraj" by that way. But equally we cannot see the slightest chance of her obtaining it or liberating the Mahatma, which amounts to the same thing, by means of the Non-Co-operation Programme as it has been run since Mahatma's imprisonment. We want to get rid of the opprobrious designation "No-Change Party", with its implications of stagnation and immovability. With that end in view we months ago attacked a certain utterance of Sjt. Rajagopalachar because it seemed to sanction mere quiescence of the Non-cooperators. We never meant to forsake the party of Sjt. Rajagopalachar, much less did we wish to dash its courage or impair its chances of success. We wished to rouse it to activity because we love it and believe that the only way of success is that laid down by the Mahatma.

The genuine Non-Cooperators are, or ought to be, pre-eminently the Change Party, the party that is going to work a change in India which will make Swaraj a blest reality before it is "conceded" by the powers that be. It is the Councilwallahs who deserve the title "No Change Party", for after a brief taste of non-cooperation—the greatest change that ever was in Indian politics—they have chosen to revert to the old methods, to attack with blows or prayers mere images of wood and stone, which never yet conceded anything to prayer or threat. We are the party of self-help, self-sacrifice and self-reliance, the only means by which a subject race can rise to independence. The parliamentary regime was in its dotage when they foisted it on India; but India is young, full of the courage, energy and faith of youth. To her the Parliamentary system represents a foreign yoke. She will construct her own institutions on her own lines, not pompous or pedantic lines at all, but lines of brotherhood and sacrifice and social service, as symbolised by her chosen uniform of Khaddar. That is the real goal of Non-cooperation, that is the proper aim of the constructive programme: to construct quite peacefully and side by side with Government institutions a complete set of alternative institutions upon Indian lines so manifestly better than those existing now that they are bound to take the shine out of the latter and to oust them. Money is required, some people may object; well, so it is; but not a hundredth part of what is being spent on Government institutions; looking to the beginnings already made and the expense thereof, we feel inclined to say: not a thousandth part; for India, left alone, can do things cheaply, the amount of voluntary service obtainable is greater than in any country in the world, and Indians are prepared to make a sacrifice for such a cause. This is the great change which was contemplated when the Nagpur Congress rose as one man to cheer the Non-cooperation resolution. This is the great change which we hope will be contemplated when the Cocanada Congress reaffirms that resolution. That is what we mean, when we say "Back to Nagpur": back to that hope and courage and activity which were ours when the Mahatma was among us, and which brought us "within an inch of succeeding."

THE INDIAN RENAISSANCE.

What Lord Curzon did for Indian archaeology Sir George Lloyd, within the limits of his jurisdiction, has done or tried to do for Indian art. The reception in his honour given last night by the Bombay Art Society at the Town Hall was something much more live and cordial than a ceremonial compliment; and his farewell visit to the Bombay School of Art on Dec. 1st will be an occasion of real emotion to the staff and students. The address he will receive from them will be a tribute of sincere respect and heartfelt gratitude. We only wish that we had some assurance that His Excellency's kind protection of the higher efforts of the School, productive as it has been of such fine results, will be continued by the authorities after he has left Bombay. We cannot forget that our School of Art, which has become in an especial sense the hope of India, is under the cold eye of a Government Department which on any petext—let us say, retrenchment—could at any time by a mere stroke of the pen destroy His Excellency's work, and thus retard, if not altogether destroy, the glorious Indian renaissance which he has done so much to foster. It is an open secret that the recent development of the School in the direction of High Art is viewed unfavourably in all those potent quarters of officialdom which have been accustomed to regard a school of art as a training place for certificated drawing-masters. We could have wished that Sir George Lloyd, before leaving, could have put the J. J. School of Art on such a footing as to be out of reach of those resurgent powers of darkness. For aught we know, he may have done so. But in any case the School of Art will lose its only active patron when he goes, and we look around in vain for anyone who can replace him. The finest taste in art is a rare gift. It is not to be found in any class of persons. Some races have it more than others. In the English race it is exceptionally rare; so that it would be a miracle if the successor of Sir George Lloyd in the Governorship should prove to be his equal as a connoisseur. Is it not a little humiliating for Indians to reflect that the only man who has perceived, supported, fostered the great revival of their country's art, here in Bombay, which has begun under the enthusiastic guidance of Captain Solomon, has been the English Governor? Do not they feel a little bit ashamed of their own attitude? We hope they do, for there is no-one who can support that revival when Sir George Lloyd has gone, no-one who can save it from destruction by the bat-eyed Philistines, except the public at large. The Indian public must support the Indian artists who are showing to the world the glorious youth of India at the present day, the beauty and the power which are in her, the wonders that she can achieve if given but a fair chance. The Indian artists were not given a dog's chance to vie with European artists till Captain Solomon insisted on their having the same facilities of instruction. It was Sir George Lloyd who supported Captain Solomon' demand against the bureaucrats, and the results have richly justified his action. It is for Indians henceforth to take care that no facility for instruction in high art shall be withdrawn from them again. If anybody still has doubts as to the value of the work which is being done at the J. J. School we advise him or her to go and see the Indian Room when it is on view after December 1st.

It is a room 18 ft. by 18 ft. constructed, furnished and decorated by the students of the School of Art. It is entirely in the style of Southern India, and shows the Indian point of view in the fine and applied arts in a manner quite unequalled, as we hear from expert judges. The painted ceiling, frieze and wali panels are the best effort yet made by the mural painters of the School, so much so that the Governor has decided to present a gold and silver medal to mark his personal appreciation of the work. A carpet, a beautiful divan, a shrine with little images in marbles and silver, repousse work, enamelling, wood-carving—all, we are assured, will be a revelation to Bombay of the wonderful artistic gifts which lie unthought of in her midst. The exhibition of December 1st in fact is some thing which cannot be equalled by any art school not only in India but in the whole world to-day. The painting might be more elaborate in Paris and the sculpture would be better there (the modelling classes of the Bombay School are starved, the painting classes still but partially revived), but no art school anywhere, we are assured by one whom we consider the best judge in India, could produce the wonderful variety of artistic achievement all of a high order, which goes to make this jewel of an Indian room. It is something of which Bombay has reason to be proud, and we hope that everybody in Bombay who cares a jot for art will go and see it.

Notes of the Day.

Discriminating Against Indians.

Even the "Times of India," which asked the people of India to accept the Kenya decision, now holds that if the summary of the Immigration Bill cabled by Reuter is correct, then it looks as if a very clever attempt has been made to discriminate against Indian immigration. If the writer in the "Times of India" had read the White Paper, which embodies the Cabinet's iniquitous decision on the Kenya question, it would have realised that what the Governor of Kenya, who has drafted the Bill, has done is exactly what his superiors wished him to do. "The primary duty of the Colonial Government," the White Paper said, "is the advancement of the African and it is incumbent upon them to protect him from an influx of immigrants from any country that might tend to retard his economic development." Those who paid this verbal homage to an excellent principle did not intend to apply it in the direction most to be desired, namely, of protecting the Africans from the economic domination of the Whites who have deprived him of large tracts of his lands and reduced him to the position of a serf. The object was different. It was gradually to oust the Indian from the Colony. So we were told in the White Paper: "In course of time, as natives progress intellectually, they will no doubt take the place which Africans hold in other parts of British Tropical Africa *in mechanical and subordinate clerical work and in small trade*, and it must be the aim of the British administration to further this development by all possible means (our italics.)"

Wanted a Complete Reversal.

Now everyone who knows anything of the conditions in Kenya knows that the professions and trades which are thus to be discriminated against are just those which are followed only by Indians. The British Cabinet, of course, made the very unctuous declaration that "only in extreme circumstances could His Majesty's Government contemplate legislation designed to exclude from a British Colony immigrants from any other part of the British Empire" and that "such racial discrimination in immigration regulations, whether specific or implied, would not be in accord with the general policy of His Majesty's Government and they cannot countenance the introduction of any such legislation in Kenya." How hypocritical is this declaration is demonstrated, as we have shown, by the insistence on the principle of discrimination in regard to immigration laid down in the White Paper itself. It is this principle of discrimination that must be repudiated. But it has found place in the White Paper because "the extreme circumstances" of the threat of a White rebellion and the desire to make Kenya a characteristically British colony have compelled the British Cabinet "to contemplate legislation designed to exclude from a British Colony" immigrants from India. The Immigration Bill prepared by the Governor of Kenya has merely carried into effect the decision of the British Cabinet. The only effective way of meeting the menace contained in it is not to work for its modification,—for no modification of it can be satisfactory so long as the principle of discrimination on which it is based remains unrepudiated—, but to secure the reversal of the Kenya decision—as a whole.

Indians Overseas.

Mr. V. Madhavan Nair writes to us as follows:—

"Writing from South Africa to a Calicut paper, the "Champion," a correspondent who is obviously a member of one of the many Malabar communities who have for centuries been condemned as "unapproachables", has something very illuminating to say about what he describes as the intolerable position of Indians in South Africa, of whom he is one. He illustrates his statement by narrating a very interesting incident that happened at Utmali, on the Rhodesian border. A circus company owned by an Englishman was refused admission into Rhodesia for the simple reason that the company had on its staff a few Indians. The refusal was on the plea that the Indians might slip away from the grip of the company and settle down in Rhodesia. The manager of the company offered a security deposit of £100 per each Indian on the company's staff, and still they were refused admission. Just imagine the position. The circus company is staffed by men, both Europeans and Indians. Lions, donkeys and a number of other animals are in the company. But, the correspondent adds, the authorities had the arrogance to condemn the Indians to a position even lower than that of the animals. This, he says, is the fate of every Indian who goes to that country, no matter whether he is a member of the Executive Council, or a Lord or a Vaideekan. Incidents of this kind more than anything else illustrate the helpless position we have come to occupy in the "Empire."

Lex Talionis.

"But what interests the writer more is the treatment our countrymen overseas accord to each other. Here is what the correspondent says: "General Smuts condemns the Indians as untouchables and not competent to live among white men. I am not at all surprised at this attitude of the whites, for, have we not got living examples such as Talli (Talli is the locality in Calicut where the so-called high class Hindus live—there are a number of Tallis throughout India) in the Calicut municipality where the Brahmins do not allow some others to enter or reside. Then, is not South Africa only a Talli of white Brahmins? Are we justified in resenting the action of foreigners so long as we do not wipe away from our mind the idea of domination of one over the other? I wish there could be a forcible emigration of our high castes to South Africa, just to make them realise the bitterness and absurdity of their attitude towards their own countrymen." Is not the correspondent right? There are a large number of Gujarat Indians in the place where the correspondent lives and about them he remarks:—"I have often been struck with the idea of some of our Gujarati brothers who come from the surrounding of that great leader Mahatma Gandhi, in having carried their superstition all the way to Africa, where, they do not extend their sympathy to other brothers of the Hindu fold but of a different caste. Their mode of living, their moral discipline and their religious feelings are much deplorable."

The Paramount Duty.

The correspondent proceeds:—"The intense feeling of indignation which the recent developments in the Indian overseas situation has aroused in this country is quite legitimate and natural. We have every reason strongly to resent the hostile attitude taken up by the Colonial whites and the British Government. All the retaliatory steps proposed to be adopted against the Colonials and their supporters in Great Britain are justifiable and necessary. Radical measures like the proposed boycott are essential to determine our status in the "Empire" and our position amongst the nations of the world. But is there not, as the correspondent indicates, a duty we Indians owe to ourselves regarding this matter? Let us by all means non-co-operate with those foreigners who deny us the elementary human rights. But at the same time let us not deny the same rights to our brethren in our own country. If the theory of *karma* is applicable in the case of individuals, surely it is equally applicable in the case of nations as well. And are not ourselves and our actions in our own homes directly responsible for our present deplorable position? We condemn our own people and we are in turn condemned by others. That is collective *karma* as many like the Hindus understand it and unless the *karma* changes the *phhala* (result) cannot change. Let us not in our enthusiasm, quite legitimate enthusiasm, to retaliate against the whites lose sight of our own responsibility and our own duty. To Indians South Africa and Kenya are Tallis because in India itself Indians themselves even to-day maintain and scrupulously guard hundreds of Tallis."

Agricultural Research and Financial Waste.

Nobody can object to research work being carried on by the technical departments of the local Government and the Government of India, so long as that work is sure, after a reasonable amount of groping in the dark, to bear some fruit. Officers from these departments are allowed study leave to Europe, and they are encouraged to study European conditions of research work, but the Minister in charge of Agriculture would do well to let the public know what has been the total value to them of the research work undertaken by the local Department of Agriculture, regarding the improvement of grazing areas, and the re-seeding problem. Complaints have been latterly numerous in the vernacular Press on the part of middle class agriculturists, the people who do take the trouble to write to the Press, that the advice of the Department in this matter has become rather conflicting and confusing. We understand that after ten years' research work it was found out that re-seeding with better grasses improves the grass lands of this Presidency. Later researches did not support the former expectations. In fact they disclosed definite issues to the contrary. The complaint of the agriculturist was that the methods recommended were not only uneconomic, they were harmful. Yet these methods are being recommended, and some of those who recommended them are anxious to study research conditions in the same direction abroad, at the public expense. This is after all a technical matter, but considering how much it touches the ryot, the Minister-in-charge must look into it, in order to prevent wrong advice and financial waste.

THE ARAB QUESTION.

DURING THE WAR.

IV *

I have said already that the so-called "Arab" movement was nothing more than an obscure intrigue before the war. I have also said that in the years immediately before the war there was local agitation in Syria and Mesopotamia, especially Syria, for a larger measure of autonomy within the Ottoman Empire, part of the natural ferment consequent upon the sudden liberation of the Empire from despotic rule. The Syrian Christians, under French influence had been talking (outside Syria) of Syrian Nationalism and even got a few Muslims to take part in a Conference they held in Paris. But they were advertising a commodity which did not exist. When Turkey entered the war the Syrians as a whole were as enthusiastic as the Turks themselves in support of the Government—that is to say, there were as many grumblers as were to be found in any other province of the Empire, neither more nor less. I have it on the word of Jaafar Pasha el Askari, now Commander-in-Chief to the Emir Faisal in Mesopotamia, that the Arabic-speaking peoples were bitterly disappointed when they found that the Turks were concentrating their best efforts on their own Turkish Alsace-Lorraine in the Caucasus; that they considered Egypt ought to be the main objective, and that disaffection began from the moment when they realised that the attack on Egypt was being treated only as a side-show. It is difficult to imagine that this can have been true of the population generally though it may conceivably have been the case with generals of the condottiere type like Jaafar Pasha, and with the Hejjazi chiefs who would have been tempted by the thought of raiding Egypt in the name of the Khalifa even more than they were tempted afterwards by the prospect of raiding Syria in the name of Arab freedom.

Jemal Pasha's Evidence.

However that may have been, Jemal Pasha, who was given the chief command in Syria and entrusted with the task of organising the Egyptian expedition, found on the one hand no disaffection among the Syrians nor, on the other hand, any marked enthusiasm for the Egyptian expedition, in the first two years of war. As he has pointed out in his autobiography, if Syria had been seriously disaffected, nothing could have saved the province for the Turkish troops were few and concentrated for a special purpose at the far extremity, the defence and policing of the country being left entirely to the local levies. Jamal Pasha had a very difficult task; he was ill supported from headquarters, and had largely to create his own material and means of communication. He was a tremendous disciplinarian, but politically large-minded as a son of the Revolution. Far from interfering with the opinions of the Syrians he actually favoured the politically conscious elements indiscriminately until the treachery of the Sharif of Mecca became apparent and his Syrian adherents could be spotted when he crushed the latter. On the other hand, he would have things done, regardless of anybody's comfort or convenience; and the Syrians had been unaccustomed since the revolution to so masterful a hand.

Discontent in Syria.

Real discontent was due to Jemal Pasha's discipline; but there is nothing to show that it was more than every population feels when harried to supply the needs of any army. It did, however, make the last months of their membership of the Ottoman Empire irksome to many of the Syrians, giving them a sense of relief when the ordeal was over and their country conquered by the enemy, particularly when that enemy proclaimed his intention not to subject them but to give them independence. There was very little nationalism about those feelings; they were purely human, and the terror and distrust (well justified by past experience) with which the people viewed the inroad of the real Arabs from Hejjaz is the most trenchant comment on the thesis of the British "experts" of the period which assumed that cultured Syrian and wild

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous articles in the series appeared on 16th, 20th and 23rd instant.

THE ELECTIONS.

KEEN CONTEST.

1406 CANDIDATES FOR 615 CONSTITUENCIES.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 25.

Although the total number of candidates will not be known until nominations take place officially throughout the country to-morrow, it is clear that there are many more in the field at this election than on the last appeal to the country. There are 615 constituencies, and for these 529 Conservatives, 450 Liberals, 412 Labour and 15 Independent candidates have made known their intention. This total of 1406 may be slightly increased by the last hour nominations to-morrow.

Unopposed elections will number about 40, mostly Conservative seats. Candidates include 38 women, as compared with 33 at the last election and 16 in 1918. There were 3 women members in the last Parliament. All results will be known either on the night of the polling day December 6th, or on December 7th. Oratorical efforts of Party leaders will be continued at full pressure for the remaining nine week-days. The contest continues to be very good tempered and to centre upon the rival economic systems of Free Trade and Tariffs.—B. O. W.

MR. FRANK HODGES' CANDIDATURE.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Mr. Frank Hodges, Secretary of the Miners' Federation, is standing for Parliament for the first time. Speaking at Cannockchase he stated that he was concentrating on the nationalisation of mines because trade unionism had exhausted the possibilities of getting unification of the coal industry which was essential to owners and men.—Reuter.

NOTABLE CONVERT TO TARIFF REFORM.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

A notable convert to the tariff reform is Mr. Samuel Turner a well-known Rochdale cotton manufacturer who has joined the Conservatives because he is of opinion that the tariff coupled the development of the empire and a great extension of farming and industry are the only things at present able to save Britain. He declares that the deplorable condition of the cotton industry is largely due to the failure to grow cotton within the Empire.—Reuter.

GOVT. PROGRAMME DENOUNCED.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

At a demonstration of unemployed at Trafalgar Square this afternoon, which included several London Mayors and Labour candidates, speeches were made condemning the Conservative and Liberal parties and the capitalist system. A resolution was passed unanimously denouncing the Government's programme, this winter, of the work as wholly inadequate and belated, and declaring that whatever Party be returned to power it should take steps to provide useful employment at Trade Union rates pending which full maintenance should be conceded.—Reuter.

TO PLEAD ULSTER'S CAUSE.

IRISH DEPUTATION OF 150 IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Ulster Unionist Delegation of 150 including 30 women, have reached London. The parties are proceeding to various headquarters in the countryside to assist the Conservative candidates in their constituencies and incidentally to keep Ulster's cause before the electorate. —Reuter.

BRITISH SCHOONERS IN U. S. WATERS.

SEIZED OUTSIDE 3-MILE LIMIT.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

New York.—Although there has been hitherto no announcement of a definite signature of the Anglo-American twelve-mile treaty, two British schooners, engaged in the liquor trade, were seized in past days outside the three-mile limit. The schooner "Island Home" was taken in at Galveston yesterday. The Schooner "Romaka" was, to-day, captured seven miles off New Jersey after shots were fired across the bows. The crew of nine were detained including a man whom the authorities have been seeking for months. He was found in the hold with 60,000 dollars and bank notes. The crew opposed the capture with their fists. Many had broken heads and bleeding noses before they were subdued. The Master declared that he was acting within the law.—Reuter.

MUSLIM CAMP AT COCANADA.

(Associated Press.)

COCANADA, Nov. 26.

Arrangements for Muslim camp is going on briskly. A separate Muslim pendal is under construction for holding the Khilafat and Jamiat-ul-Ulema sessions. The Khilafat Conference and Jamiat-ul-Ulema commence sittings on 27th and 28th December respectively.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel

GERMAN CRISIS.

FORMATION OF MINISTRY.

ENTRUSTED TO DR. ALBERT.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Berlin.—Dr. Albert, who was a member of the Bauer Cabinet, has been entrusted with the formation of a Ministry.—Reuter.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR CHANCELLORSHIP.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 25.

Reports from Berlin state that negotiations for the Chancellorship were resumed to-day. The name of Herr Garres is being mentioned. It is considered improbable that Dr. Stresemann will take office again.—B. O. W.

ALLIED MILITARY CONTROL.

THE "OBSERVER'S" VIEW.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 25.

Dealing with the situation following upon last week's agreement at the Ambassadors' Conference the diplomatic correspondent of the "Observer" states that the "Allied Military Control Commission is expected to meet in Berlin, early this week, to discuss whether or not an answer has been received from Germany to the two notes sent last week. Indeed an answer is hardly expected the notes being in effect a notification of Allied decisions. The British member of the Commission, General Bingham, has to keep in close touch with the Foreign Office in the delicate work of reestablishing military control over Germany whose future condition cannot be foreseen. The policy which he has to carry out is to ensure that no attempt be made to impose control in those parts of Germany where the Berlin Government could not at present exercise any effective authority. In the British view it would be a mockery of diplomacy to demand the impossible from Germany and then to regard its non-fulfilment as a case of default"

It is also pointed out that Britain and all her Allies are equally intent on seeing the control in operation without delay and that the German authorities in their own interests would be well advised to hasten its re-establishment by all means in their power.—B. O. W.

ARCHBISHOP CIEPLAK.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Riga.—A message from Moscow states Archbishop Cieplak, who was condemned to death at the time of Mgr. Tikhon's trial and whose sentence was subsequently commuted, is being confined in a cell, eight feet by six and his health is rapidly failing.—Reuter.

REUTERS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Reuters greet all their subscribers from their new offices on the Victoria Embankment where they were installed to-day without any interruption of their services to all parts of the world.

GHATKOPAR MUNICIPALITY.

ADDRESS TO M. SHAUKAT ALI.

REQUISITION TO MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT.

The followin requisition signed by the citizens of Ghatkopar including Messrs. R. B. Sanghavi, Hirachand Vanechand, Narandas N. Narclivella, Ramji Beehar and others has been addressed to the President of the Ghatkopar Kirol Municipality, Ghatkopar:—

To the President, Ghatkopar Kirol Municipality, Ghatkopar.

Dear Sir,—In view of the public feeling prevalent in Ghatkopar for presenting an address to Maulana Shaukat Ali for his services and sacrifices in the interest of the country we the undersigned citizens of Ghatkopar request your managing committee to present a suitable welcome address to the Maulana.

We earnestly hope that you will bring this matter up before the next meeting of your Committee to be held on Wednesday 28th November 1923. As Maulana Shauket Ali is likely to leave Bombay just after Sunday next we hope the address will be presented as early as possible.

FINANCE MEMBERS' CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 26.

Although nothing official is available about the Conference of the Finance Members of the Central and Provincial Governments which concluded last week, it is understood that the taxation enquiry was discussed at length and obtained unanimous support. This matter has been under the active consideration of the Government of India and the Central Legislature ever since Sir Basil Blackett took charge of the Finance Department and it is hoped that the spade work will begin during this cold weather to stop the inter-provincial rivalry. It is understood that the matter was fully considered and that the decision points to the fact that the consuming province will receive the revenues. The question of provincial borrowings was also considered with some definite results. The keynote of the discussions in the Conference was the growth of federal finance and all provincial Finance Members appear to have had a fair opportunity of discussion and of sharing in the important task of stabilising the finances of India.

GOVERNOR'S "ACHIEVEMENTS."

DENUNCIATION BY NATIONALISTS.

DRAFT ADDRESS PASSED BY NARROW MAJORITY.

CORPORATION PROCCEDINGS.

The Municipal Corporation Hall on Monday was once again a scene of excitement when the question of adopting the draft address for the outgoing Governor was discussed. Mr. V. J. Patel as leader of the Nationalist Party reminded those who had voted for the address the interview of Mr. Pearson as published in the newspapers with "His Excellency" as regarded Mahatma Gandhi. He gave them a chance even now to vote against the address in view of the pronouncement of "H. E." that he would like to see Mahatma Gandhi buried alive etc. He then exploded item by item referred to in the address extolling the good administration of the Governor such as, Compulsory Primary Education Act, Franchise of Rs. 10, etc., and said the Governor was responsible for the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi, the Ali Brothers, the deportation of Mr. Horniman and that he (the Governor) represented the system of Government which was responsible for all this outrage and therefore on principle he advised the Corporation not to vote the address. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the departure of the Governor would not cause regret even to a rat. Mr. Tairsee compared the Governor with Pontius Pilate while Mr. Nariman pictured him as Nero of the Roman Empire. The draft address was adopted by a bare majority.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding. After some items of less importance were gone through which took about an hour the long expected question of the draft address to be presented to the outgoing Governor was taken for consideration. Mr. Dabholker moved the adoption of the draft address which was seconded by Dr. Sukhia.

At the outset Mr. K. F. Nariman raised a point of order that the address report was not on the agenda of October meeting. The address matter which was on the agenda had already been passed and the draft address being not on the agenda they could not consider at that moment. He cited sections 5.7, 12 and 14 of the Municipal Act in support of his argument. The President ruled that Mr. Dabholker was in order and discussion was proceeded with.

CRITICISM OF DRAFT ADDRESS.

Mr. V. J. Patel in opposing said Mr. Dabholker in moving the adoption had not said a word in support of his resolution which he as well as other members expected so much. He would, therefore, go upon the draft address itself and criticise it as best as he could. In the first place he desired to make it claer that so far as the Nationalist Party was concerned it opposed the voting of addresses to the outgoing or incoming Governors not because they were good men or bad, but only on principle. The Nationalist Party considered that so far as the system of Government (which it wanted to bring to an end) which was responsible for sending so many of their leaders to jail remained, and that so long as the Governors represented that system, it would oppose voting of such addresses. The draft address had opened a wide field of criticism against the administration of Sir George Lloyd. He wished the whole address was finished in one sentence, viz. "we hereby give you an address". As it was not so it therefore, became his painful duty to take item by item of the Governor's administration as enumerated in the draft address and show that the draft address as proposed to be given was not true. He would not say that it was a lie because the President had already ruled that the word was unparliamentary, but he would say that what was written there was not true. One or two things had occurred after the Corporation had passed the resolution to vote an address and he hoped those gentlemen who had voted for it would in view of those things refrain from voting the draft address. He then reminded the House the account as published in newspapers in regard to the interview one Mr. Pearson had with "His Excellency".

The President:—So far as I am aware that report does not say categorically that it was His Exxcellency. The Governor.

Mr. Patel:—I take responsibility for the statement as a member of this Corporation and as a leader of the Nationalist Party. The interview as published in the newspapers has not been contradicted. There is no other Excellency who is responsible for the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi.

President:—I have always allowed very full discussion, but so far as I am concerned I will not allow His Excellency's name unless the report expressly says so. The alleged interview does not specifically say that it was His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta:—There is no room for doubt.

Mr. Patel:—I would like to read to you "Nav Jivan" where it is categorically stated.

Sir Jamsedjee Jeejeebhoy (excitedly) I rise to a point of order. When there is no mention made in the draft address—Here there was a confusion and Sir Jamsedjee shouted loudly "order, order".

Mr. Patel:—What is the matter? (laughter).

Mr. Patel:—(Continuing). There is some gentleman called "His Excellency" and "leaving India in December."

President:—I cannot allow reference of the interview because we do not know with whom that conversation took place.

Mr. Patel:—I go on the hypothesis. It

(Continued on next page.)

PROTECTION TO STEEL.

BOMBAY CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

TARIFF BOARD PROCEEDINGS.

Yesterday morning the Tariff Board examined the representatives of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce led by Mr. Nelson. In their written statement they stated that the steel and iron industry needed protection but, in any case, would not suggest more than a little increase from the present ten per cent. tariff duty on imported steelware. The Tatas had required a 33 1/3 per cent. import duty which, in their opinion, would spell disaster. Even though desired by the Board to give an exact or approximate figure for import duty which they would desire he levied on steelware they declined. They contended themselves saying that the 33 1/3 per cent. duty would affect all the allied and dependent industries sending prices high up. Again the country depended to a large extent upon imported steel and the Tatas alone were not able to meet the full demand of the country. Hence that high duty would give a virtual monopoly to the indigenous manufacturer. Next the Railways would feel the change and reflect it in higher passenger and goods freights hitting commerce, and consequently industries, very hard. The prices of finished products would have to be doubled if the raw materials also have to be transported by rail, which was an undesirable consequence. They opined that if protection was to be given to the indigenous steel manufactures they would suggest a bounty rather than a tariff protection, which they submitted would encourage the industries better.

Mr. Rainy (President) inquired in detail on the monopoly consequences of a high tariff on steel import. But the witnesses expressed inability to answer the questions to any satisfaction.

Mr. Ginwala asked them a large number of questions. He pointed out that the statistics put before the Board bore clear proof of a very serious competition which the Tatas encountered from Continental manufacturers since July 1922 and wanted to know whether the Tatas were not justified in claiming a high rate of protection. He further asked them whether they could express any opinion on the management of the Tata concern, inasmuch as the Government was bound to inquire first of all whether the applicant for protection has cut down his working expenditure to the minimum. He again wanted to know whether the protective tariff duty should take account of the freight charges concerned also. On all these points they expressed inability to pronounce opinion. On the question of bounty, which would increase as production increases, they were asked to suggest some expanding sources of revenue by which Government could meet that but they were unable to do it.

Mr. Kale drew their attention to some of the misleading or wrong statements, the most important of which was that protection was not much needed since India was an agricultural country. He told them that was the reason why protection should be given to struggling manufactures. He asked whether they could suggest sources for money to give bounty to the suffering industries. They gave the same reply as to Mr. Ginwala but he pointed out that as all round increase would raise a storm of protest, and justly, and the Finance Member's position would be rendered extremely difficult. In such a case he asked them whether taxing steel alone would not be best. They were unable to answer. After this the Board rose for lunch.

KIRLOSKER COY'S EVIDENCE.

Reassembling after lunch the representative of the Kirlosker Company Ltd., a firm of plough manufacturers, gave evidence. He submitted that his firm had been working from 1906 and was located in the Deccan in a separate place called Kirloskerwadi. The firm were manufacturers of twelve different styles of ploughs and sugarcane mills. His firm were purchasing 3,000 tons of raw steel for the ploughs etc. and spare parts in the present year they had purchased 6,000 tons, all foreign steel. When asked whether the firm tried to purchase Tata Steel he submitted that the price was very high and the railway freight from Tatanagar to Kirloskerwadi was more than Rs. 67 whereas it was only about Rs. 15 to Bombay from the same place. The shipping freight from the Continent where they have their representative was very low comparatively and the freight counted very much in the cost of difference between Tata and imported steel. There was very slight competition from foreign firms in ploughshares but if a 33 1/3 per cent. duty was levied to protect the Tatas, they would be hard hit and the prices would go up making it easy for foreign articles to compete with theirs. In such a case, he submitted, a levy of 20 per cent. more import duty would have to be applied to the foreign ploughs. The firm were selling ploughshares at a much more reduced price than that which prevailed in pre-war years but he feared future contingencies would have to be provided against.

Mr. Rainy calculated some figures and asked him whether, under the exceptional position they were placed, a 33 1/3 per cent duty would affect their manufactures or sales materially. He replied it would not but pleaded for the measure as only forearming against a future eventuality. For further questions he had no readily gathered facts and figures and thus was unable to answer. Mr. Kale asked him whether his ploughs did not enjoy a preference from the agriculturists to the foreigners in the field. He replied affirmatively. He further asked whether the low cost of production which the firm managed to have was due to starving wages to the employees, and all precarious conditions. He again agreed.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT AND INDIGENOUS PLOUGHS.

He disclosed that the Agricultural Department was trying much to bring into use the foreign ploughs and though his firm had pressed the Department insistently to familiarise the use of their ploughs there was not any very much response. Questioned as to the out-of-the way place of location of the industry he replied that the firm was started earlier than the Tatas and that if it was located near the Tatas the chief customers could not be easily supplied. Further the firm enjoyed facilities from the chief of the place—all this contributed to the location of the industry. In the end, he pleaded for reduction of railway freight and asked for other advantages so that the far off Indian markets may also be supplied without their falling a prey to any foreign competition.

The Board rose for the day.

ART REVIVAL IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNOR ASKS PUBLIC PATRONAGE.

ART SOCIETY "AT HOME."

The elite of Bombay assembled last night in the town hall for the "at Home" given by the Bombay Art Society to meet the Governor on the occasion of its thirty-third annual exhibition. Sir Maurice Hayward, President of the Society, received the guests. The Governor and Lady Lloyd upon arrival at once proceeded to inspect the exhibition which was very interesting though the general impression seemed to be that it did not quite attain the standard of last year. In the place of honour, most observed by everyone except the Governor himself was a remarkably fine portrait of Sir George Lloyd by Captain W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Next to that portrait, the pictures which attracted most attention were the works of Indian Artists of which there were some excellent examples on the walls. After the tour of inspection was completed, Sir Maurice Hayward thanked their Excellencies on behalf of the Society for the kind encouragement which they had always given to art movements in Bombay. During Sir George Lloyd's Governorship the Art Society had made rapid progress. They now received exhibits not only from the Bombay Presidency but from all over India. He hoped His Excellency would recommend the Society to his successor. He wished their Excellencies godspeed and health and hapiness.

The Governor in reply made a felicitions little speech, commending the important Art revival which had begun in Bombay to the patronage of the public. He paid a tribute to Capt. Solomon for the success achieved by the Society in recent years, and expressed the hope, that under Capt. Solomon's leadership Art in Bombay would make great headway in years to come. He said that India wanted Swaraj, but that she could heardly attain it before she could appreciate her own art. He hoped that the rich public of Bombay would patronise their own Art and thereby give a proof of India's fitness for Swaraj. He thanked the Society on behalf of Lady Lloyd and himself for their good wishes, and in return wished all success to the Society while inspecting the exhibits His Excellency expressed his particular liking for two pictures by Mr. L. N. Taskar, "The Moharram Procession" and "The Riverside Bazar, Nasik." He only smiled in passing at his own portrait by Captain Solomon.

PRIZE LIST.

MEDALS.

The Society's Gold Medal for the best work in the Exhibition, M. A. Joshi; The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Oil-colours, A. X. Trindale; The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Water Colours, S. L. Haldankar; The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Black and White, M. A. Rahaman Chughtai; The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Sculpture, B. V. Talim; The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Photography, Frank T. Cooper; The Society's Silver Medal for the best original work in Pastel, S. Fernandes.

CLASS I PRIZES—WORKS IN OIL COLOURS

H. E. the Governor of Bombay's Prize, G. P. Fernandes; The Committee's Prize, M. V. Dhurandhar; The N. M. Wadia Charities' Prize, Miss Jer N. Oonwalla; The "Times of India" Prize, Miss J. K. Adenwalla; Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey's Prize, S. P. Agaskar; Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit's Prize, J. A. Lalkaka; The Society's Prize, M. R. Chaphalkar; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy's Prize, Mrs. Hilda Chamier; Sir Dorab J. Tata's Prize, S. Faizee Rehamtn.

CLASS II PRIZES—WORKS IN WATER COLOURS.

Dr. D. A. DeMonte's Prize, D. Ranarae; Prof. O. V. Muller's Memorial Fund Prize, L. N. Taskar; Mr. Narottam Morarji's Prize, M. K. Parandekar; Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji's Prize, Mrs. H. S. Lawrence.

CLASS III PRIZES—WORKS IN ANY MEDIUM.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's Prize, Mrs. E. M. C. French; Dr. D. A. DeMonte's Prize, M. Veerappa; Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji's Prize, Mrs. G. Shuttleworth.

CLASS IV PRIZES—BLACK AND WHITE.

Mr. M. A. Joshi's (First) Prize, V. A. Laud; The Society's (Second) Prize, A. D. Tavaria.

CLASS V PRIZES—YOUNG ARTISTS' COMPETITION FOR ORIGINAL DESIGN.

(1) Open to Young Artists under 15 years of age.

First Prize, Miss Freni S. Curzon; Second Prize, A. M. Theriani; Third Prize, D. Prabodha Chandra.

Open to Young Artists from 15 to 17 years of age.

First Prize, Master B. Spence; Second Prize, Miss Geemi R. Scodia.

CLASS VI PRIZE—NEEDLE WORK.

The N. M. Wadia Charities' Prize, Mrs. Hirabai H. Naik.

CLASS VII PRIZE—SCULPTURE.

Sir Dorab J. Tata's Prize, V. G. Shinde.

CLASS VIII PRIZE—ARCHITECTURE OR DESIGN.

The Association of Bombay Architects' Prize, R. B. Saraf.

CLASS IX PRIZES—PHOTOGRAPHY.

The Society's Prize, J. N. Unwalla; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy's Prize, S. V. Bhandarkar; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's Prize, D. V. Patel.

O'DWYER-NAIR CASE.

LIGHT ON RECRUITING METHODS.

REVELATION BY WOMEN WITNESSES.

L. Rangi Lal, M. A., resumed the recording of evidence in the O'Dwyer-Nair Libel suit after a week's illnes on Wednesday, the 21st instant, in his bungalow. The Commissioner, not having completely recovered from his illness, Diwan Ram Lal Barrister, was appointed as an interpreter with the sanction of the Chief Justice. K. B. Sh. Abdul Qadir and Mr. Obedullah represented Plff. as usual and Bakshi Tek Chand, Advocate and Mr. B. R. Puri, Advocate, led the defence evidence. Seven defence witnesses were examined.

D. W. 19, Yakub Ali, son of Sh. Nijabat Ali, age 55 retired Tehsildar of Seohra Dist. Bijnaur on S. A:—He was a Naib Tehsildar in the Shahpur District in 1917-1918. He used to go frequently to Lakk both for Rev. work and recruiting work. He did not know whether any quotas were fixed for each district. He knew that a list of youngmen was prepared by the patwaris. Recruiting in Lakw was nominal. In Skesar one of the adjoining village several recruits were enlisted but the condition of the other adjoining villages was much the same as that of Lakk, which had supplied few recruits. The Tehsil officials did try to secure recruits from Lakk by perusive methods. They used to go to the villages and to ask respectable people there to help the recruiting party. He appeared as a witness in the Lakk case. Witness attention was drawn to a passage in his statement which runs as follows "I have forwarded to the superior officers a report by the patwari that the Lakk people would not allow census to be made in connection with the recruiting work several months ago". The witness admitted it to be correct.

D. W. 20 Wali, son of Qaim, age 70, caste Niswan, agriculturalist of Hayatpur in the Shahpur District on S. A.

When the war was going on, the Sayad tehsildar came to their village accompanied by Zaildars, sepoys and others, about 60 or 70 in all, to enlist people. On their arrival the whole village had left excepting the women folk, the persons who had no sons and those who had only one son. The Lamberdar stayed in the village.

The Zaildars used to ask them for recruits and they refused because they were not accustomed to service in the army. When the Tehsildar came to the village, about 11 or 12 women were taken to Chennt Rehan at a distance of about 4 or 5 miles from their village, where the Tehsildar was staying. Witness's wife was also taken there. There are about 40 or 50 houses in the village. The women were locked inside a hut and a peon was placed on their guard. They were given no food except that one barber named Sohni brought some food for the little children. Witness was informed by his wife that the women were told that brambles and bushes had been brought and that their skirts would be removed and they would be made to sit naked on those thorny bushes. Then Sayad Imam Shah of Chak Miana interceded that such women who had grown up sons would produce them and he assured the Tehsildar that if the women did not produce their sons he would undertake to bring the women back. On this assurance the Tehsildar let the women go. The women were detained there for one full night. The next day they were taken out of the hut. Those men who had fled away got the news that their women were being disgraced and they came back and those who had sons took them to the Tehsildar. The witness also went with his son.

When cross-examined he said that he did not make any statement before any officer, who could be complained to because the Government was repressing.

MUSSAMMAT BANO'S EVIDENCE.

D. W. 21 Mst. Bano, wife of Wali, caste Niswan, age 60, of Hayatpur in the Shahpur District, on S. A. She knew very well the Tersildar who was murdered. He came to capture recruits. He was accompanied by a large number of people. When he reached the village the villagers had run away to other districts. About 11 or 12 women remained in the village and they were captured in the belief that if the women were troubled and disgraced their brothers and sons would turn up. She knew very well all the women who were detained with her. The captured women were taken to Chansi Rehan about the sleeping time, and were shut up in the same hut. Some peons were placed on guard. No arrangement for feeding was made but one barber brought two loaves to feed little children. When they were brought out next morning, two sepoys brought thorns and brambles and placed them outside and told the women to take off their clothes and they would place the brambles and thorns in their legs. Syed Imam Shah then stood surety for the women and told the Tahsildar that he was also a Syed and would not illtreat the women like that. The women also entreated the Tahsildar and fell on his feet and invoked his God; but he did not let them go till the Syed gave the guarantee. The Tahsildar also captured Murad with them. Shoes were tied round his head and his hands were tied behind his back. The Tahsildar further ordered the captured women to sing wedding songs round the said Murad whose beard was tied with a string and who was made to dance by pulling the beard, but the women refused to sing the songs.

When cross-examined she said that she did not make this statement prior to [illegible]. Neither she nor her husband was [illegible] witness in the murder case of Teh[illegible].

The said Murad was an old [illegible]

MST. BANO'S EVIDENCE.

D. W. 22 Mst. Bano [illegible], Niswani, age 60, of [illegible] Shahpur District [illegible] was going on [illegible] panied by a [illegible] to captur[illegible] been [illegible]

VICEROY LEAVES HYDERABAD.

PARTING MESSAGE TO H. E. H. THE NIZAM.

(Associated Press.)

ADOND, Nov. 26.

His Excellency the Viceroy sent the following telegram to His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad on the 26th November: "On leaving Hyderabad, I thank Your Exalted Highness most sincerely, for the warm welcome extended to Her Excellency and myself during our visit to the capital of your State and for all your hospitality. It is a regret that our stay in Your Exalted Highness' State, where there is so much to interest and charm, could not be longer, but it has given me the opportunity of making Your Exalted Highness' acquaintance in your own capitel. We take away the most pleasant memories of our visit."

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S REPLY.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 25.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam has sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy:—"My warm thanks to Your Excellency for the cordiality of your telegram just received. Though your stay in my capital was much too short, the memory of your visit and that of Her Excellency will always remain a pleasant recollection to me. I heartily reciprocate Your Excellency's sentiments and feel confident that the acquaintance we have formed will mature into close friendship."

ADOND, Nov. 26.

His Excellency the Viceroy visited the Residency.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted interviews to Mr. Sheppard and Mr. Prendergast.

His Excellency the Viceroy received His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

Her Excellency attended a purdah party at the Residency.

His Excellency the Viceroy paid a visit to Golconda.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Reading left Secunderabad at 6-30 p.m.

VICEROY LEAVES FOR BANGALORE.

(Associated Press.)

PYDERABAD, Nov. 25.

Viceroy's Camp.—In a fairly quiet day H. E. H. the Nizam had a 20 minutes' interview with H. E. the Viceroy at 11-15. In the afternoon the Viceroy and members of the suite visited the historic ruins of Golcunda where they had tea. Afterwards he proceeded to Secunderabad Station where at 6/30 he was joined by Lady Reading who had attended a Purdah party at the Residency. The special train left for Trimulcherry at 6/50. Dinner was partaken in the train. Major General Orton and the staff joining the party. At 10/30 the special left for Bangalore.

CREATION OF INDIAN BAR.

ESSENTIAL TO MAKE INDIA SELF-CONTAINED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

The Marwari Association has expressed its opinion on the question of the creation of an Indian Bar Association and thinks that an independent Indian Bar is essential to make India self-contained and to make justice available to the people with reasonable cost. An independent bar should be constituted in India on an All-India basis by an Act of the Legislatures. Benchers, as members of societies like the English Inns of Courts should be established in different provinces and would call students to the bar and exercise disciplinary control over the members of the profession. Existing distinctions between Vakils, Solicitors and Barristers should be removed.

BREACHES ON MADRAS LINE REPAIRED.

(Associated Press.)

WALTAIR, Nov. 26.

Breaches on the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway near Waltair were repaired to-day and both the Up and Dow Madras Mails passed over.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur at Government House, Bombay on Monday afternoon.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd attended the Conversazione of the Bombay Art Society at the Town Hall on Monday evening.

Lady Lowther has left Government House, Bombay.

(Nov. 25th).—The following dined with His Excellency the Viceroy in his train at Trimulgherry military siding:—Major-General Orton, Colonel Green, Lt.-Col. Harilton, Lt.-Col. Finning, Lt.-Col. Pilcher, Major Baddley, Major Morton Marshell, Major Clerk, Mr. Lloyd Jones, Mr. Peddie and Mr. Duke.

His Excellency Sir G. Lloyd received H. the Minor Nawab of Janjira, the Chief ngli and H. H. the Maharaja of Dewas at Government House on Satur-

ncy Lady Lloyd received Her um Saheba of Janjira and Saheb at Government ning.

Lloyd attended Oval on Satur- Salvation

ded the So- day

O'DWYER-NAIR CASE.

(Continued from page 7.)

his arrival the villagers had fled away, and the women folk were captured. She was one of them who were captured. They were captured in the belief that if they were troubled and disgraced their men would turn up. They were taken to Charni Rehan about 3 miles from their village. They were crying inside. No arrangement for food was made. There was one barber who took pity on the little children and gave 22 loaves which they distributed among the innocent children.

Next morning when they were brought out they saw thorns and brambles having been collected and they were told that those thorns and brambles would be put in their legs. Syed Imam Shah then entreated the Tehsildar not to ill-treat the helpless women like that. Then the Tehsildar took their thumb impressions and it was possible that he released them on his security.

It was said that we could be released if the men whose names were on the list were produced. There was one old man of their village at that time. He was ordered to produce his nephew but as he did not do so he was captured and was taken with them. The Tehsildar tied shoes round his head and tied his hand behind his back, and ordered women to sing wedding songs round him and he was made to dance like a bear by pulling the string tied with his beard.

When cross-examined witness, she said that her husband, who was of older age, had run away. Her husband did not present his son after ill-treatment because his name was not on the list. She remonstrated at the time of captare that her son's name was not on the list, he being her only son, but no body paid any heed to it. Wali, and Bahawal were consins.

NAWAB, D. W. 23.

D. W. 23 Nawab, son of Samail, Khokhar, age 50, of M. Udian in the Shahpur District on S. A. About 4 or 5 years ago Nadir Shah Tehsildar accompanied by a large number of men came to the village and surrounded it. Young men had fled away and the old people remained. The Tehsildar caught hold of their women and took them to an embankment. The village was absolutely empty. They went into the village and broke open the locks and looted whatever they could find. The women were abused and disregarded. About 30 were captured. They marched them towards Takhat Hazara and then their women were sent back to their homes. At Takhat Hazara the Tahsildar ordered one of his subordinates to beat the witness who appeared to be an influential man that he might possibly induce the recruits. The witness was made to get up and was ordered to put off his clothes. He put off his patka and the chadar and because of shame declined to put off his shirt. On this the Tehsildar ordered the sepoy to whip the witness. He again was whipped when he refused to put off his loin cloth. He was ashamed to take off his loin cloth because there was a large crowd of people present there. He was made to bend double and pass his hands through his legs to catch his ears. Similar treatment was accorded to 5 or 6 others of his village of whom Sangar, Chano and Mohammad Yar Lambardar were alive. When they were in bending condition thorns and brambles were put on their backs and thorny bushes were also passed through their legs. Thhey were covered with blood. They were beaten mercilessly. Then their hands were tied and they were marched towards Midh Ranjha Village, 3 miles from Hazara. They were not given any food or drink, when they were passing village Gullapur the people of that village brought some drinks for them, but they were not allowed to take the drinks, and no sooner did the witness bend down to take the drink because he was very thirsty than a stick blow was given across his shoulder. At Behulawal they were shut up in the police station and those who did not agree to enlist were locked for 6 days. These tortures were inflicted upon them because they were wanted to give their sons as recruits. The witness said that they could not help because their sons were not under their control and had run away. His son was put in train and sent away. After 6 days he returned home. At Takhat Hazara and when they were ordered to catch their ears through their legs and when they were stark naked some women including one Mst. Ajo and others, whose names the witness did not remember, were ordered to look at their rude condition and when the women declined they were slapped. The witness further volunteered that when he reached home Ghulam Mohammad and Sultan Mohammad S. I asked him to either give Rs. 4000 or to produce his son. The S. I. had told him that his son had absconded. He did not give any money to the S. I. A case was started against him and his 3 sons and 3 of his brothers because he could not tell what happened to his son. On appeal he was acqnitted but the sentences of others were reduced.

When Cross-examined by K. B. Sh. Abdul Qadir witness said that he did not appear as witness in the case when the Tehsildar was killed and the case was started. He did not make any complaint to the superiors against the Tehsildar in reference to the ill-treatment described above. His statement was recorded by a munshi who came round about 2 years ago.

Adjourned to the next day.—"The Tribune."

GOVERNOR'S "ACHIEVEMENTS."

(Continued from previous page.)

is true that Sir George Lloyd's mentality is such that he would like to see Mahatma Gandhi deserved to be buried alive (shouts of order, order).

President:—I can maintain order without the assistance of others. It's no use shouting like this. (To Mr. Patel) You cannot refer this interview at all.

Mr. Patel:—As a matter of fact it was Sir George Lloyd who was primarily and solely responsible for the arrest and incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi, the Ali Brothers and Fatwa prisoners and also for the deportation of Mr. B. G. Horniman [illegible] we all regret. In opposing [illegible] I want to be fair to myself, to my party and to the electors whom I represent.

Mr. Patel then pointed out a reference that was made in the draft address in regard to the Bombay City Municipal Act for widening the franchise of Rs. 10. But he said here in that very Corporation there were a very large number of members who claimed to represent the electors and yet they were voting the address against their wishes. If a plebiscite were taken they would really find whether the electors who got Rs. 10 franchise wanted to give address or not. Then for the last fifty years the Municipal Commissioner enjoyed a seat in the Bombay Port Trust Board as the Corporation's representative, but that right was taken away by this Governor when there was an Indian Municipal Commissioner. So far as the Governor's kith and kin were acting as Commissioners that privilege was extended, but no sooner an Indian came in the office than that privilege was withdrawn. Then a reference was made in regard to the Compulsory Education Act, but did the framers of the draft know (he asked) what this Act meant? The Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was willing to go forward to introduce this free and compulsory education and the Corporation passed a resolution in March last asking the Government to pass the scheme, but it was still hanging fire. Under this scheme the Government was bound to bear half the expenditure, but so far nothing had been done and the Free and Compulsory Education Act was still there as it was before in February of this year. The Act in fact had struck a death-knell to primary education because 90 per cent. of the expenditure of the local boards was borne by the Government which under this Act was reduced to 66 per cent. Was this the way to induce local bodies to go on with the primary education of the country?

Sir Jamsedjee Jeejeebhoy: Sir, I would like to know if there is any time-limit?

Mr. Patel: I will now say a few words in regard to the policy of this Governor in regard to the protection of Indian industries. On the 3rd of December the Governor is going to preside over the deliberations of the Associated Chambers of Commerce who are opposing the policy of protection of the Indian industries.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then said that the Governor's five years' administration was such that by his departure not a rat would regret. His housing scheme was such that even poor men were not taking advantage of the chawls built for them. Nothing was also done by the Governor for improving the drainage system and consequently the death-rate was as high as before. Besides he was not the author of the Primary Education Act. The Free and Compulsory Primary Act which existed that day was the achievement of the Nationalist Party and it was Mr. Patel who deserved the credit for it. If, therefore, an address was to be given for this, they should give it to Mr. Patel and not to the Governor. And it was said in the draft address that the growth and development of the town and island would emerge into a Imperial city in course of time. To use the word "Imperial" was, Mr. Jamnadas said, a degradation of the city.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said she would not say anything in regard to the primary education, drainage, reclamation or condemnation of various schemes that marked the administration of the Governor, but she would say this that the Governor's administration was so narrow and little-minded that it was hardly like the traditions of the House of Commons of which he was a member. Though she was a temporary and adopted citizen of Bombay by the sufference of the people she felt that the Governor was bereft of the world-wide vision of justice, equity and fairplay which were dear to the English people as members of a commonwealth. From the hovels of the poor and the palaces of the Malabar Hill the cry went to heavens that the rights of the people were trampled and outraged upon and his (Governor's) name would go to history for imprisoning the leader and inspirer of men at Yerawda which place "the fanatic and fools" were worshipping as the sacred land of pilgrimage.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said the Governor would be mentioned in history as the Governor who sent Mahatma Gandhi to jail. He stood in the same position as Pontius Pilate.

Mr. Winterbotham: I object to this statement as it refers to my religion.

Mr. Tairsee: I accept the feeling of Mr. Winterbotham and instead of using Biblical phraseology I would use the words of that famous poet, viz. Pope, who said:—

> . . . Ravished with the whistling of a name,
> See Cromwell damned to everlasting fame.

Sir George Lloyd will stand in the same category to future posterity.

Mr. Nariman then objected to the minute of Dr. Sukhia in the report of the Committee which ran as follows:—

"I heartily approve of the report of the Committee, but would personally have preferred that some clear reference had been made to the lawlessness and hooliganism that prevailed during a certain period (1921) and to the courage with which His Excellency Sir George Lloyd so successfully dealt with the most critical situations which have from time to time arisen during His Excellency's regime, and preserved the public safety, peace and order in the City and the Presidency."

Mr. Nariman said that when the whole city was plunged into destruction and devastation, the Governor was enjoying feast at the Government House like Nero. To make a reference of the riot in the city and give him compliment for preserving peace was he said an outrage on the city.

Dr. Deshmukh said in view of such a fundamental disagreement it was advisable for the Corporation to ask the Governor if he would accept such an address.

A closure was applied and Mr. Dabholker was asked to reply by shouts of a majority of members, but he said he would not reply.

Mr. Tairsee retorted and said because he had nothing to say. (Laughter.)

Votes were taken and 47 voted for and 31 against it. On poll being demanded, it was carried by 46 against 35.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

AN UPROARIOUS MEETING.

HOT TIME FOR MR. JAMNADAS.

Most noisy scenes and tumultuous uproars were the features of the public meeting held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall last evening under the auspices of the National Home Rule League where Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas was the principal speaker. The subject matter of the evening was "The Last Assembly Elections". As Mr. J. B. Petit was late in coming Mr. Mavji Govindji took the chair and called upon Mr. Jamnadas to begin his lecture. Hardly had Mr. Jamnadas opened his lips he was interrupted and heckled from all sides of the hall. There was continued shouting, clapping of hands and ironical cheers which reminded of similar incidents in the Excelsior Theatre about three years back on the occasion of Mrs. Besant's ill-conceived campaign against the N. C. O movement. Mr. Mavji Govindji, who temporarily took the chair, in vain entreated the audience to give a patient hearing to Mr. Jamnadas. In the meantime a number of printed leaflets were distributed among the audience by Mr. Popatlal Chudgar, a member of the Swaraj Party. The leaflet contained a number of questions put by Mr. Popatlal himself to Mr. Jamnadas about his poutical conduct in the Assembly and outside for the last three years and the audience demanded complete answers to those questions before they would allow him to proceed with his speech. Mr. Jamnadas' pleading that he would answer those questions after finishing his speech was of no avail. The noise was rather greater at this time than before and the audience grew larger and overflowing. All the time Mr. Jamnadas was patiently standing on the platform for an opportunity to speak and it was not until Mr. J. B. Petit arrived and took the chair that he got a little hearing, that too with frequent interruptions. The meeting was dissolved amidst great confusion and wildest uproar conceivable and as the lecturer left the hall escorted by his friends, a section of the crowd surrounded his car and repeated the noisy demonstration outside.

A full report of Mr. Jamnadas' speech will appear in our next issue.

MERCANTILE MARINE COMMITTEE.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN SHIPPING INDUSTRY.

The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee commenced enquiry in regard to the development of Shipping industries in India on Monday in the R.I.M. Dockyard. The following gentlemen composed the committee:—President:—Captan E. J. Headlam. Secretary:—Mr. J. H. Green. Members:—Sir John Biles, Hon. Sir Arthur H. Froom, Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar, Mr. Jadunath Roy.

A booklet containing 70 questionnaire was prepared for the witnesses which comprised various subjects such as development of shipping industries, marine engine construction, encouragement of the construction of wooden ships, officers for the Indian Mercantile Marine, and recruitment of Indians, etc.

The first witness was Commander H. Morland, R.I.M., Officiating Port Officer, Bombay. In reply to the question "Do you consider that any considerable number of youths of this country are likely to be desirous of following the sea in the capacity of officers in the Mercantile Marine witness replied:—

I consider one insperable difficulty will be the question of the diversity of religions and castes, requiring in many cases different cooking places, food scales and even drinking water, this would militate against economy of running vessels and therefore against employment. I also do not think that Indian youths will be prepared to undergo the years of training which are necessary to evolve a superior seaman, and it is evident that unless a considerable number of men, of a stamp much higher, both by birth and education, than any of those now serving as Indian Officers in the Merchant Service, present themselves for training, no shipowner, Indian or European, will care to entrust their ships to them if better personnel is available.

Replying to the president witness said he did not think even if arrangements for food and accommodation were made a good number of Indian young men would come forward. The Britishers had to go through a course which the Indian perleaps would not like to go through.

Replying to Rao Bahadur Rangachariar witness said he had carried many times on his ships Indians of various types who proved nuisance to him as they wanted everything separate. In his opinion Parsis, Mohmedans and Indian Christians could go for training.

To Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas witness said if the right type of men came forward for training he would not have any objection on racial ground. He could not say however of the possibility of the spirit of navigation being revived among Indians.

Engineer Lieut. Commander E. S. Borner, Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, was the second witness who said nothing in his statement in regard to the advisability of training Indian youths as officers in the Mercantile Marine, viz. establishment of a training ship or nautical College, or in regard to the curriculum of study. In fact he offered no remarks.

To the president witness said for a considerable time, there was no possibility of Indian youths being trained as engineers or for construction work. Witness advised abolition of rebate system as legislative measure for the purpose of development of construction of wooden ships. He favoured the grant of navigation bounties to vessels owned by Indians between Indian ports but not outside India. He advised private ship yards for building vessels required for Indian Mercantile Marine. The conditions that militated against the development of ship building in India, were he said, increased wages, and insufficient freight to make shipping a paying proposition. He advised construction bounties to vessels built of wood as well steel, viz. wood sailing 250 tons and steel steamers 500 tons. He considered the present condition of wooden ship building industry in India as unsatisfactory there being no demand. He also thought that if there was sufficient demand for their service a considerable number of Indian youths could go for the training as Engineers in the Mercantile Marine.

The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee will take the oral evidence of the following witnesses to-day at the R. I. M. Dockyard:—

Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati 11 a.m.
Mr. B. F. Madon 11-45 a.m.
Captain R. Parcou, F.R.C.S.
Honarary Secretary Mercantile Marine Association of Liverpool 2-30 p.m.
Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai Nana 11 a.m.

THE LEE COMMISSION.

U. P. MEDICAL OFFICERS' VIEWS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 26.

The Lee Commission heard to-day the views of the officers of the Indian Medical Service, Indian Agricultural Service and Civil Veterinary Department, serving in the United Provinces.

Colonel C. L. Dunn, Director of Public Health, put forward in a statement of unanimous opinion read by the European I. M. S. officers in the Civil service employ. Although in general agreement with the factors on which the European Government Servants' Association based their demands, Colonel Dunn's proposals varied in some details of the scheme of relief from them. In the statement it is emphasised that fifty per cent. the I. M. S. officers are the minimum essential to maintain the standard of administration on satisfactory footing and that this percentage must be permanently maintained to provide highly trained officers of approved efficiency to set the standard to be aimed at by the Provincial Medical Services and also to provide efficient reserve of officers trained in all the branches for war service. This proposal does not stipulate that these officers shall be all European, on the contrary it contemplates gradual reduction of European as the indianisation of the Imperial Services progresses. The opinion is expressed that any, but a very small percentage of the locally trained medical men approach the standard required in the officers to replace the Imperial Service officers now filling the superior posts and it is advocated that the heads of three departments, Medical, Jail and Public Health, should always be Imperial officers. On the subject of percentage of Europeans and the question of medical attendance of Europeans by doctors of their own race, the statement observes:—"We consider that European element should not fall below 50 per cent. of the Imperial Service officers during the next 20 years or 25 per cent. of the total number of officers employed in the superior posts. If Indianisation of other services proceeds at the same rate as that of the I. M. S. officers in Civil employ, the future position will not be worse than the present provided that European officers are as far as possible stationed in districts with a European I. M. S. Civil Surgeon. If this is not possible we suggest that in other stations European Government servants and their families should be provided for as far as possible by either military, railway or missionary doctors as authorised attendants on European Government servants either on fixed allowances or preferably on fixed scale of fees. We see no insuperable difficulties in this scheme and consider that in a vast Empire like India continually exposed to extensive epidemics and where the population is extremely backward regarding knowledge of cure and prevention the status of the medical heads should be raised to enable them direct access to the member-in-charge, for instance, the D. G. I. M. S. should be the Secretary to the Government of India; the Public Health Commissioner the Deputy Secretary; the Deputy Director the Under-Secretary. Similarly in the provinces the heads of the Medical, Jail and Public Health Departments should be the Secretary and Deputy Secretaries to the Government."

On the question of control they oppose any change in the existing practice both in case of European and Indian members so long as the officers of the All-India Service are the Agents of the British Crown to ensure proper Government of India, but when Dominion status was granted the control of the Secretary of State over Indians would come to end. The system of short-term contract is considered unsound except under extraordinary conditions such as great war and highly specialised work.

RECRUITMENT IN INDIA.

Recruitment of Indians in India is deprecated as it would deprive them of highly efficient training in medical schools in England and the time when medical training in India would develop to the extent to enable officers trained in India being accepted for India Medical Service without any considerable loss of efficiency is considered still distant. Even the Dominions' bar to send their students to England in respect of service grievances, it is considered that the position as regards pay is adequately safeguarded at present, but not as regards allowances and pension, in which directions the demands of the European Government Servants' Association are endorsed. Annulment is advocated of the existing restriction requiring I. M. S. officers in Civil employ to revert to Military post before retiring on proportionate pension. The inadequacy of pay, it is pointed out, is practically wholly due to the fact that the recent increase was based on two shillings, a rupee and if exchange had remained steady there would not have been cause for any extensive complaints for the revision of conditions. The general rise in pay is opposed as it would give greater benefit to those already in receipt of higher pay. No case for extensive relief to bachelors, either regarding pay or pension and Indians with families in India is considered made out. Only European married officer is struggling and the following relief to him is advocated in shape of overseas and married allowances. For wife Rs. 250 per month, for first child Rs. 150, second and third Rs. 100 per month each and for subsequent children nil. Married allowance is to start at the age of twenty-seven only if the officer is married and to stop at the death of his wife, but widowers should draw fifty per cent. in addition to above scale for each child to meet the expenses for guardianship allowances for sons should cease at 21 and daughters on marriage. The Committee urges increase in pay of the administrative heads of Civil Departments. An increase of 42 per cent. in pension over the pre-war rate is also asked and provident fund as in railway service is preferred to pension for future recruits; while in case of servicemen it is proposed an option of taking proportionate pension for previous service and then joining provident fund be given. Permission to commute pension is put forward as an alternative to parliamentary guarantee.

APPEAL FOR "ZEMINDAR" FUND.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Ansari and several other leading Mahomedans of India have issued an appeal, calling upon the people to subscribe towards the fund opened for the relief of the "Zemindar" newspaper of Lahore. No less than twelve editors, printers and publishers of the paper, the appeal states, have undergone imprisonment.

LATEST CABLES.

BROADCASTING ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

LONDON, Nov. 26.

New York.—Wireless enthusiasts last night listened in to the broadcasting programme from England. Arden City, Long Island and Chatham, Massachusetts picked up piano playing in Liverpool while Tarrytown heard "hello America" several times. —Reuter.

COLLISION OF STEAMERS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The steamer "Balticum" of Danzig collided with the British steamer "Kohistan" bound from Basreh to Gravesend. The latter was damaged in the stem and proceeded to the wharf. The former was considerably damaged and put ashore. Subsequently she was floated and docked.—Reutor.

NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Berlin.—Herr Heinrich Albert, the new Chancellor, was the Treasurer in the Cuno Ministry. As an official of the Ministry of Interior he organised the German section for the St. Louis Exhibition of 1904. He was Bernstorff's Commercial Attache at Washington and the principal agent of German propaganda from 1914 till the United States entry into hostilities. Herr Albert is a Magdeburger and has just entered his 50th year. President Ebert by commissioning Herr Albert apparently reverted to the idea of having the Cabinet officials specialists without distinctive party colouring.—Reuter.

SOVIET ANTI-RELIGIOUS CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Riga.—The Soviet Government apparently is preparing a fresh anti-religious campaign. Six agents of the Cheka accompanied by Red soldiers at night invaded the premises in Moscow occupied by the Dominican nuns who were just retiring to bed. The terified nuns were assembled in one room and subjected to seven hours' interregation ridiculing their religious practices. The Mothers Superior and a number of sisters were arrested and imprisoned. The priest and many of his parishioners were subsequently arrested—Reuter.

NEW MADRAS COUNCIL.

FIRST MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

The first meeting of the second Reformed Madras Legislative Council was held to-day at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, Sir P. Rajagopalachari, President, occupying the chair. Except for a few absentees, all the newly elected and nominated members were present. All officials were present except the Hon. Rajah of Kollengode, Member, Executive Council. The visitors' galleries, including one reserved for ladies, were well filled with visitors. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon with a party from Government House was seen seated in the Governor's box in the gallery. All members present took the prescribed Oath of Allegience to the King, after which His Excellency accompanied by two A.D.Cs. entered the Chamber and proceeded to the President's dais, bowing gracefully to the members standing on either side. His Excellency then addressed the Council members, all taking seats. After His Excellency's address the Council adjourned to meet at four 4 p.m., when the Deputy President will be elected.

His Excellency the Governor will unveil a marble bust of His Majesty the King Emperor, presented by the Rajah of Panagal, Chief Minister, to the Legislative Council at 5 p.m.

DEESA FRAUD CASE.

(Associated Press.)

DEESA, Nov. 26.

In the fourth fraud case, the Special Magistrate sentenced the accused, Jamedar Ahmed Hussen under Section 477 A. Indian Penal Code, to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of one thousand rupees or in default six months' imprisonment.

LABOUR REPRESENTATIVES IN ASSEMBLY.

SUGGESTION OF NAMES FOR NOMINATION.

A resolution has been unanimously passed by the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference suggesting the following three names for nomination to the Legislative Assembly on behalf of Labour in India:—

Mr. N. M. Joshi, Servants of India Society, Bombay. Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad, Retired Railway Official, Ajmere. Mr. Mukund Lal Sircar. Calcutta Employees' Union, Bengal.

The Resolution is as follows:—

"This Conference requests the Government of India and the Government of Bombay to nominate in consultation with the irganisations of the employees at least 5 representatives of Indian Labour in the Legislative Assembly, two of whom should represent Labour in the Bombay Presidency, and at least 5 members in the Local Legislative Council to represent the Labour organisations in the Presidency: 10 representatives on the Municipal Corporation of Bombay: 2 on the Board of the Improvement Trust and 2 on that of the Port Trust."

GERMAN TRADE.

CHANCES IN INDIA.

OUTLOOK FOR GERMANY.

The following is the concluding portion of the article, the first portion of which appeared in Saturday's issue, written by Mr. B. K. Sarkar, Editor, "Commercial News," Berlin on "Germany's Chances in India's Overseas Trade."—

But all the same the Indo-Japanese trade remains quite bulky in volume. In 1919-20 India imported from Japan about £13,000,000 worth of goods. The value of Indian export was about £32,000,000.

Japanese supply of sugar for the Indian market is maintaining its upward level. In 1919-20 Japan exported 1,400 tons of sugar to India, i.e. double the amount imported from Germany in 1913-14. And this is 14 times the amount she exported in the pre-war years.

As in sugar so in glass, glassware and matches Japanese grasp on the Indian consumer continues to be firm. Besides India's demand for Japanese silk, both yarn and piece-goods, has not declined.

On the whole India's Japanese imports decreased from 20 per cent. in 1918-19 to 9 per cent. in 1919-20. But on the other hand Japan has grown higher as a buyer of Indian goods. In 1918-19 Japan consumed 12 per cent. of total Indian exports. But in 1919-20 Japanese consumption of India's shipments abroad amounted to 14 per cent.

Raw cotton forms the preponderating element in Japan's demand for India's produce. In 1919-20 it was as high as 88 per cent. Raw jute, raw skins, bones, shellac, manganese, sesamum and so forth are the chief exports of India to Japan. And naturally with the opening up of Germany and Central Europe to the Indian trade Japan will have to experience the competition of European manufacturers even as a purchaser of Indian goods.

GERMANY VS. UNITED STATES.

Leaving the British Empire from our present consideration the first important competitor of Germany in the Indian trade then is Japan. And the second is the United States. Or, rather, if the figures for 1919-20 indicate a somewhat permanent change in the direction, the United States should be considered to be the most powerful competitor because by that year the American exporters have risen to the second position in India's trade overseas pushing Japan to the third, the British Empire always of course heading the list. The United States sold about £17,000,000 worth of goods to India and bought Indian commodities valued at £33,000,000.

So far as imports to India are concerned the story of the expansion of the United States demands the closest watch on the part of Germany. Machinery, hardware, steel and iron products, motor cars and cycles, rubber tyres and tubes are the goods which America has been delivering to India these last few years. And these are just the stuff for the disposal of which Old Germany used to seek the Indian market.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

(a) Iron and Steel.—In 1913-14 while Germany sold 200,000 tons of iron and steel to India, the United States sold only 22,000. But during the war American steel products almost equalled in volume the British wares on the Indian market, rising as high as 76,000 tons in 1918-19. And in 1919-20 India consumed no less than 134,500 tons of galvanized and tinned sheets, hoops and strips, cast pipes and fittings, girders, pillars, bridge work, angles and springs manufactured in the workshops of the United States. America supplied 32 per cent. of the total imported into India.

(b) Machinery.—The United States has grown into a chief source of jute mill machinery and electrical plants, knitting machines, oil crushing machinery shuttles, etc., for India. The growth has been steady, from 3 per cent. in 1913-14 to 30 per cent. in 1919-20. That year America sold about £1,900,000 worth of machinery to India. It is interesting to observe that of the 12,000 type-writers bought by Indians during that year about 10,000 came from the United States.

(c) Domestic Hardware.—India consumed about 1,500,000 metal lamps manufactured in America and their worth was £200,000. In domestic hardware, agricultural implements, cutlery, enamelled iron goods and lamps the U. S. has risen from 10 per cent. in 1913-14 to 30 per cent. in 1919-20.

(d) Motor Cars.—The same growth is noticeable in America's export of automobiles and motor cycles to India. In a total of 9,925 cars (valued at £1,700,000) consumed by India in 1119-20 the contribution of America was 9,353. The same year England supplied only 448 cars while it is not out of place to mention that in 1913-14 American cars imported into India were 868 as against English 1,669.

(e) Papers and Chemicals.—American paper has likewise grown into the most noticeable commodity of the Indian market. In 1919-20 of all the different kinds of foreign papers bought by India 25 per cent. came from the United States. In pre-war days, however, American paper was all but unknown in India. American chemicals and liquors, although they have not advanced in the same proportions as the papers and engineering goods, have been maintaining their almost steady upward curve.

UNITED STATES AS INDIA'S MARKET.

To-day the United States is a most valuable market for Indian goods. The raw materials of India are being demanded as eagerly in America and Japan as they were formerly in Germany, German importers will accordingly have to encounter as keen a competition from the American and Japanese buyers as German exporters from the manufacturers of the two lands. To what extent Indian produce is being sought in the United States will be apparent from a few figures in regard to the exports from India.

(a) Raw Cotton.—In 1918-19 the United States bought only 2,400 bales of raw cotton of 400 lbs. each. But in 1919-20 she raised her purchase to 17,700 bales. The figure is almost infinitesimal when we remember that the entire export amounted to 2,398,600 bales. But the rate of increase in American demand for Indian cotton must not be overlooked by prospective buyers.

(b) Jute, Raw and manufactured (£15,500,000).—American demand for Indian jute is no less on the increase. In 1919-20 India exported 77,600 tons to the United States, not an inappreciable amount, for the total export did not weigh more than 591,800 tons. In any event the increase in American demand from that in the previous year was 27 per cent.

In 1918-19 the United States took 639,000,000 yards of gunny cloth. The next year's demand was represented by 819,000,000 yards.

(c) Hides and Skins (£11,300,000).—In 1918-19 the United States took only 420 tons of raw cow hides. But in 1919-20 she imported from India 15,200 tons out of the total of 39,400 tons shipped abroad. America's consumption of raw buffalo hides was 55 per cent. of the total 11,600 tons exported. Raw goat skins weighing 30,100 tons were exported to the United States in 1919-20 while the corresponding figure for 1918-19 was 18,800.

Again while only 50 tons of tanned cow and buffalo hides were sold to the U. S. in 1918-19, the next year American demand rose to 1,300 tons.

Tanned goat and sheep skins also have had a growing market in the U. S. In 1918-19 India exported to America only 400 tons, but the figure was doubled in 1919-20.

(d) Shellac.—In 1919-20 India obtained £4,600,000 by selling shellac in foreign countries. Of this about two-thirds, i.e. £3,000,000, came from American purchasers.

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

The Great War (by eliminating German and Central European competition) has thus created two new factors in the Indian sphere both as purchaser and seller. Incidentally it has helped forward also the development of India itself as a strong industrial unit.

The vacuum created by the closing of Germany and Central Europe to India could not all be filled in by Great Britain alone nor by Great Britain, Japan and the United States combined. Indians found themselves in a situation in which foreign imports were not enough to meet the existing demands of the country. Conditions were therefore ripe for utilizing in India itself the natural resources of the country and working them up into finished products.

In short, the *swadeshi* movement, the movement for the development of indigenous manufacturing power, which had been in operation since the first boycott of British goods (August 7, 1905) obtained at last its most appropriate economic preconditions. India is not to remain any longer a chiefly agricultural country exporting as it did its raw produce abroad but also a manufacturing entity as well.

And, as the whirligig of fortune would have it, the same *swadeshi* (home-industry) movement which had been opposed tooth and nail by the British Government and Great Britain's manufacturing and commercial interests both openly and secretly, came to find patrons and allies in its whilom enemies. In order to strengthen her economic and financial staying power in the fight against Germany Great Britain was compelled to engineer the industrial capabilities and resources of the Indians, and thus in spite of herself to help building up an industrial India such as she had ever hindered by legislation and coercion.

The war against Germany is over but Great Britain is now arming herself for new wars. And so according to the findings of the Esher Military Commission (1920) India is to be strongly equipped as a base for British operations in Western, Central and Eastern Asia. Consequently the industrial fortification or preparedness for the next war is proceeding apace in India.

It has been decided by the British Government to encourage wherever possible the creation or strengthening of "key" industries within Indian "boundaries". A "Chemical Services Committee" for instance, was appointed in 1920 under the presidentship of J. T. Thorpe in order to advise measures calculated to promote the chemical armament of Great Britain's Indian dominions with an eye to the eventual enemies of to-morrow.

Thus, from both sides through the creative initiative of the Indian's against great Britain's control, as well as through the efforts of Great Britain in order to exploit Indian resources against her own enemies—the industrial swadeshi movement of India has grown into a new force in the civilization of the world to-day. And altogether not less than Japan or the U. S. is India itself tending to be a rival of Germany in the Indian sphere.

INDIA AS INDUSTRIAL POWER.

The strength of Indian industry is evident in every line.

In ten years the tiny village of Sakchi in Chhota Nagpur has grown into a world's most famous city of iron and steel with a population of 80,000 inhabitants. The rail way lines which were built during the war for the transportation of troops to Salonica, Egypt, East Africa, Mesopotamia and Palestine were turned out at the factories located in this township. These are the celebrated Iron and Steel Works founded by Jamshedji N. Tata, one of the pioneer Indian *swadeshi* industry, from whom the city is now called Jameshedpur.

Tanning of hides and skins has also developed into a big Indian industry. In 1913-14 India exported 8,700 tons of tanned hides. In 1919-20 the shipment amounted to 24,000 tons, of which no less than 93 per cent was destined for England.

The number of jute mills has increased from 64 in 1913—1914 to 76 in 1919-20. There were 744,289 spindles and 36,050 looms in the pre-war year, while in six years the respective figures rose to 855,307 and 41,045. As a result India was in a position to raise her quota of exports by 77 per cent in 1919-20 from that in 1913-14. The number of workmen has risen from 208,000 to 275,000.

There are five woollen mills in British India and one in Mysore. The number of spindles employed in the five mills is 39,608 and looms 1,155. The Mysore mill employs 1,430 spindles and 45 looms.

In 1919 Indian breweries produced 6,698,000 gallons of liquors. In 1913-14 the production was 3,654,000 gallons. The number of breweries is 20.

The same year 31,000 tons of paper were manufactured in the Indian paper mills, while 21,638 tons were imported. There are at present altogether 9 paper mills throughout India.

The cotton twist and yarn manufactured in Indian mills has been able to replace foreign stuff to a very considerable extent. In 1913-14 the imports amounted to 44 million lbs. But in 1920 they came down to 15 million pounds. In regard to lower counts the Indian mills at present enjoy a monopoly. An average of about 650 million pounds of twist and yarn per year has been spun in the textile factories of India during the period 1913—1920.

So far as cotton piece goods are concerned, India's independence of foreign imports has also been quite phenomenal. The imports have gone down from 3,197 million yards in 1913—14 to 1,080 million yards in 1919—20. During the same period the output of grey, white and coloured manufactures in Indian mills has increased from 1,164 million yards to 1,640 million yards. The triumph of *swadeshism* is unchallenged.

The increase in the turnover of yarn and woven goods has led to a steady growth in the number of spindles and looms as well as in the number of employees. In 1905 for example, the year of the first declaration of boycott against British cotton manufactures, there were altogether 197 mills with 5,163,486 spindles and 50,139 looms. In 1919 the number of mills was 258, working 6,689,680 spindles and 118,221 looms. The number of workmen has increased in 15 years from 195,277 to 293,277.

In 1919—20 there were 906 new companies started in British India and Mysore. The total authorized capital was distributed over banking, insurance, navigation, textile industry, jute mills, woollen and silk mills, presses, tea plantation coal and othe mining, and so forth.

Evidently not all the capital invested or to be invested in the Indian factories, workshops and banks is purely Indian. But whether the capital be Indian or foreign, and whatever be the proportion of the net earnings which falls to the share of the Indian as contrasted with the non-Indian employer classes, so far as the relation between exports and imports is concerned, new conditions are manifesting themselves in every walk of commercial life. And, of course, the social consequences of capitalistic development—the problems of labour—incidental to "modernism" in manufacture and trade organization—are already quite patent. While recording the statistics of "large scale" manufacture one should not omit the endeavours in the line of "small industries" which has been engaging the technical and commercial brains of the Indians since the event of 1905. The kind of success the movement has attained during these years has been annually registered at the *Messes* of Calcutta, called the *Swadeshi Mela*.

At the last of these *melas* or fairs, held in April, 1922, the most prominent place was occupied by the new inventions in *Charkha*, the hand-spinning wheel, which has become almost a household word, as it had once been a household commodity, owing to Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi's enthusiasm in its favour as a weapon against Great Britain's industrial domination of India. Matchmaking machines, motor accessories, syringes, combs, buttons, enamelled earnings, lockets, clay models chrome leathers, soaps, oil cloths, preserved fruits, cutlery and other exhibits of the year point to the channels along which the manufacturing mind of Bengal has been working.

THE OUTLOOK FOR GERMANY.

Germany's chances for recapturing her old market in India as well as for buying Indian produce for her manufactories are still plentiful.

In the first place it must be remembered that although in terms of *money* the value of Indian imports and exports was higher in 1919-20 than in 1913-14 the total amount of shipments in *quantity* was actually less. There was a diminution of imports by 45 per cent and of exports by 19 per cent.

Similarly in regard to tonnage and freights a great diminution is to be noticed. In 1919-20 shipping entered with cargoes aggregated 5,166,320 tons while the figure for 1913-14 was 6,784,883 tons. In 1919-20 the shipping cleared with cargoes totalled 6,163,853 tons as against 8,252,187 tons in 1913-14.

In the second place, the more modern and industrialized India grows to be, the more secure does she become as a market for the specialities in machinery and chemicals in which lies the strength of Germany as a veteran manufacturing power. Higher standards of technical perfection and superior qualities in the products are bound to prevail with discriminating and critical minds in India as elsewhere.

In the third place, both agriculturally and industrially as well as educationally, India has too long been kept by its alien rulers at a miserably undeveloped stage. With adequate "cultivation" both in the intellectual and economic sense India should grow into a continent with at least four times its present producing and purchasing power. In other words, a free and fully developed India would be in a position to absorb at least four times its present imports of foreign goods and also export four times its present consignments in raw produce and manufacture.

An industrialized and independent India is really a four-fold more efficient and enduring unit in the exchange of world's commerce and culture. And New Germany, now that she has been deprived of her colonies, has everything to gain from such a consummation in Southern Asia. A world, in which colonies and colonialism are things of the past, will offer the best chances to German trade and industry.

The strategy of the new commercial warfare is clear. But so far as reviving her trade with India is concerned Germany will have to revise her tactics to a certain extent. New Germany will have to meet Young India half-way.

In the first place, in order to popularize the products of German factories and the mehods of German business in general, young Indian chemists and engineers should be given facilities in Germany to work as apprentices in the first-class manufacturing and banking houses. About one thousand Indians, trained for a period of, say, three years in German workshops and commercial establishments, would prove to be the greatest advertisers of Germany's industry and trade.

Indian experts educated in German technique will naturally be interested in translating German scientific and technical literature into the Indian languages and serve as the best apostles of German *kultur* as well as the most reliable media of *direct* commercial transactions between India and Germany. The time seems to be quite opportune, as Indians have begun to study German language at home and have been coming out to Germany in large numbers for travel, investigations research and business opportunities.

And in the second place, while getting oriented to these new developments in the Indian situation, New Germany should learn to recognise that Indian commercial travellers or agents, Indian export and import houses in India or abroad, and Indian bankers and industrial experts of tried merit are of at least as much worth as are the commission houses, agencies and importers on the other side of the North Sea. And in this respect German business men and bankers might as well take a hint from their American competitors. "Indian merchants of standing", says the U. S. consul at Karachi in his report to the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., "are fully as reliable from a credit standpoint as British or continental firms. Their financial resources are in many cases large and their regard for the ethics of commerce punctiliously faithful."

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THE ARAB QUESTION.

(Continued from page 6.)

Hejjazi were animated by the same ideal of "Arab" nationalism.

I have already referred to Jemal Pasha's autobiography. It is the only authentic document we have concerning the conditions which prevailed behind the Turkish lines in Syria during the war. I say authentic document advisedly, for the highly coloured stories and the still more highly coloured appeals which were circulated in England and America at the time are quite discredited. I have myself seen a letter which a British general addressed to the officer in charge of the relief which those appeals evoked, characterising them as missionary stories and declaring that the British army when it entered Syria found plenty of food in the villages.

A treacherous rebellion.

Jemal Pasha throws light upon another aspect of the question which we are considering—the conduct of the Sharif of Mecca. There can be rebellion without treachery, but this rebellion was pre-eminently treacherous. The great chiefs of the Arabs, Ibn Rashid and Ibn Saud helped Jemal Pasho in his preparations loyally, particularly the latter—a fact deserving notice, for Ibn Saud was then, and is still more to-day, the greatest Power in Arabia. But the Sharif—who was a subject of the Sultan, not an ally like Ibn Saud, kept promising his help in the Egyptian expedition; his son the Emir Faisal, who was with Jemal Pasha, kept vouching for his father's loyalty in glowing terms, with fulsome flattery for all things Turkish, His father was collecting men and camels for the expedition against Egypt on so large a scale that time was necessary. He explained every suspicious move of the Sharif, and the Sharif himself explained it, so that Jemal was in fact relying on the force from Mecca long after the Sharif had made his bargain with the enemy. There was nothing of Arab nationalism in that transaction. It was a piece of cold-blooded bargaining, made in pursuance of poor Abbas Hilmi Pasha's scheme. From the British point of view it was a great disaster, for it gave the Muslims the impression that the British were controlling Mecca, and that they were intent not only to destroy the Young Turk Government (as they declared) but to undermine the very structure of Islam itself. It is a strange phenomenon of modern British Oriental policy that our Government so often seems intent to win the heart of some individual foreigner or other to the detriment and the despair of British subjects. We have seen the conclusion of the Treaty of Sevres when the voice of India (Government and people) went unheeded for the love of one Greek gentleman; and the whole intrigue with thet Sharif Huseyn from start to finish, has been a gross affront to British Muslim sentiment. The Turkish clauses of the Sevres Treaty have had to be destroyed. The clauses which deprive the Arabic-speaking portions of the Ottoman Empire of their independence must also be destroyed before peace in the Near East can possibly be reckoned stable. There was discontent with Turkish rule in Syria (which includes Palestine) during the war, as we have said; many people welcomed the advancing British. Today from every Arabic-speaking person of those countries one hears the same cry: "If we had known what was in store for us we would have fought for Turkey to the last man." A curious sidelight, is it not, on "Arab" nationalism?

ANDHRA NOTES.

CYCLONE ON THE ANDHRA COAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Nov. 21.

The excessive rains that have fallen in the Karnatak, Bihar, Bombay and the United Provinces during the last three months have now visited the Andhra coast. We have had almost continuous rain for three days prior to the General election day, i.e. on the 28th, 29th and 30th October 1921. During those days the storm in the Bayy was at a minimum distance of 60 miles from Masulipatam. We again had cyclonic weather during the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th instant. This time the shower was centred at a point in the Bay much nearer the Coast than in the last week of October. Places south of Cocanada had much rain and the sky was completely clouded during these four days. In Cocanada itself the rain on the 16th and 17th instants amounted to more than 15 inches. Some streets were completely submerged and some houses collapsed. Water remained in the streets for full over eighteen hours. The rain also interfered with the progress of Congress arrangements. Building material was floated away and the volunteers who were then in Cocanada experienced considerable difficulty in gathering all the materials. But it must be said to their credit that they have heroically done their part of the work and rescued most of the materials.

But the cyclone had done its worst in the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam I was travelling in the mail from Visianagaram to Rajahmundry on the 17th instant. The wind was furious as we passed Waltair about 2 p.m. and it became difficult for the train to maintain its balance by the time we reached a station called Thadi. It was stopped there for full three hours after which we reached Anakapalli travelling at a slow rate by 7 p.m. The velocity of the wind was very much accelerated as we reached Anakapalli and the driver found it difficult to drive the train in this dangerous atmosphere. He, therefore, decided to stop the mail until the wind abated. We found it possible to continue the journey by 4-30 a.m. next morning and on our way we found that the whole area on either side of the railway covered by one continuous sheets of water which was at some times overflowing on the rails. The next day we heard that the line was breached between Anakapalli and Waltair and that traffic have been cut off. Even now all sorts of communication, telegraphic or postal, with Vizagapatam are cut off and no news is available. Terrible tales of the collapse of whole streets in Vizagapatam and loss of many lives are reaching us. The damage done to crops is as yet inestimable and it is impossible to proceed to the scene.

Nawabzada Hamidullah Khan of Bhopal visited the Delhi Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College on Saturday, and went round all wards and rooms. The staff and students presented a welcome address, expressing gratitude for his visit and the munificent donation of Her Highness of Bhopal to the institution and dwelt on scholarships and stipends given to students and the patronage offered by the Bhopal State to the College.

The report of the Burma Retrenchment Committee has been published. Proposals are made with a view to increasing the efficiency of administration and savings are expected in some departments if the recommendations made are acted upon. The Committee recommends periodical examination of Civil Secretariat Procedure by capable businessmen, abolition of second visit of the Secretariat to the R.N.

TO SWARAJ PARTY FRIENDS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At last the Election fever has now gone, at least so far as fair Bombay is concerned, and the members of the Swaraj Party are in the height of their enthusiasm for having ousted out of public life all those who were masquarading under the plume of Liberals. Well, the pick of the Swaraj Party, who have now been elected to the Councils and Assemblies, will ere long commence their operations within the Council Chambers and Assembly Halls.

My present purpose is not to discuss the future of Swarajist "Councillors", but the vast majority of the "others" in that party. While Patel, Nariman, Velkar, Jaisukhlal and others will be hurrying up to the Councils, what do my "other" friends intend to do? Are they going to simply satisfy themselves by following those gentlemen and cheering them from the Council Chambers? If that is going to be the future activity of the "others", then, they may depend upon it that even thousands of Patels cannot win for us the Swaraj we all long for.

If, on the other hand, those "others," consciously or unconsciously, slip into the abyss or supine indifference and inactivity then, I wish to remind them of the fate which overtook our country, following on the wake of the Bardoli Decision. Once the enthusiasm which is created in the public mind is allowed to cool down, then it means the death-knell of all future activity. If, as mentioned above, the "others" of the Swaraj Party were now to become indifferent or inactive, they are also sure to go the way of so many of the No-changers who, though living, are now dead for all practical purposes.

Fortunately, our Patel has been quite vigilant as ever before and the very next day after his election, he propounded the question "What Next" and asked everybody to carry on the conflagration of "Boycott of British Empire Goods." But, the Congress Boycott Committee has yet to make its report, and all the workers are hard "thinking" as to what is expected of them to make the boycott effective and successful. It is really useless to blame the workers for their inactivity while the leaders themselves are fast asleep. Yet, there is at least one field of activity for traversing which the workers need no more "instructions" from the leaders, and that is "Khaddar Propaganda." Let us workers, Swarajists and No-changers, then be up and doing. We were separated from each other for the last one year, and have lost a good deal over our mutual recriminations. Let us now unite together like brothers and carry the gospel of Khaddar to each door. Let us combine together publicly and openly to bring about a complete boycott of at least one foreign article viz., foreign cloth and let us demonstrate to the world that we are men of determination that we are all serious and that we shall not rest till we achieve Swaraj. Will my friends, the "others" of the Swaraj Party, respond to this appeal?

I have an appeal to the pick of the Swaraj Party also, who are elected to the Councils and Assemblies. There are still some days left for the Councils and Assemblies to meet. Meanwhile there is no reason why they should waste even a single day. It is up to them to show their following the way to commence work immediately. Let them all join together at least one day, say next Sunday, and hawk Khaddar from house to house, personally. A few No-changers are already doing their bit silently. Let other indifferent No-changers also [illegible] and commence hawking. Let [illegible] time in "thinking" and "[illegible] this; let us simply comme[illegible]

Well, how many ar[illegible] next few days will [illegible]

—Yours, etc.,

Congress O[illegible]
Dadar.

KARWAR NOTES.

A VEXATIOUS REVENUE CIRCULAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, Nov. 21.

Meetings are being held at several places in Karwar Taluka to protest against a novel Circular recently issued by the Revenue authorities in this district, which requires the village-officers to tax all vendors and pedlars at *jatras* and *bhandis* (or country-fairs and festivals) according to a scale laid down, which ranges from Re. 1 to As. 4, per dealer, on the specious plea that agricultural land has been used for non-agricultural purposes. This Circular which was first issued about the middle of last summer came in for some notice in the local press at that time: not only was its legality in various aspects questioned, and the grave misuses to which it was liable at the hands of the village-authorities pointed out but even evidence of actual misuse of authority was produced at the time. As a result that exposure it was thought that the Circular would suffer a quiet withdrawal. But the *jatra* season having opened after the rains and the harvest, a fresh and flagrant instance of its fleecing operation was enacted at Kadra, a village where one of the big annual *jatras* is held. A big meeting was thereupon held at Karwar with Mr. D. B. Nadkarni, a Moderate pleader of the old school, in the chair, when a comprehensive resolution was passed unanimously. The following is a free rendering of the original in Marathi:

"(A) whereas agriculture being by far the most important means of subsistence for the people of this country, and this District in particular being almost exclusively dependent on agriculture, all trades and occupations in Kanara are more or less directly derived from, or intimately and vitally connected with agriculture, this public meeting therefore records its opinion that the latitude which is allowed by the wording of the Land Revenue Code of this Presidency to tax and fine agricultural holders on a plea, that agricultural land has been "used" for "non-agricultural" purposes, even in cases where the use is directly or vitally connected with the agricultural occupation of the land, is improper and unjust, and that therefore the said Code stands in need of amendment so as to do away with the latitude aforesaid.

"(B) The original intention of the framers of the code in respect of the restriction on non-agricultural use of agricultural land being to secure that the agricultural yield may not diminish through any considerable reduction of the area under cultivation, this meeting protests against the misuse and misapplication of the code on the part of the Government Revenue Officers with a view to swelling Government's revenue by levying fines and additional assessment in cases where land which was never under cultivation has been casually or temporarily used for so-called non-agricultural purposes which are vital to the agriculturists' livelihood or come in the ordinary course of their daily life, or where such use of cultivated land never interferes with the strictly agricultural use thereof,—and view with indignation the fact that such misuses of the code, in some cases most arbitrary and flagrant, have resulted in wide-spread discontent and depression in the economic life of this District.

"(C) Further, this meeting records its emphatic protest against the unprecedented and extra-ordinary Circular recently promulgated by the Revenue authorities of this District which requires the levying in an extra-legal manner of taxes from people who gather at countryside fairs and festivals to sell their wares (or rather to dispose by barter of what is mainly and principally agricultural produce) as is the custom from time immemorial, and which thereby allows free and unfettered scope to the petty officers of the village (viz. the Shanbhog and Patel) to misuse their authority in that respect in various ways; and inasmuch as the very valuable institution of the country-fair in vogue in these parts from the remotest times will dwindle away speedily, if the poor people who flock to these fairs for sale or barter are thus grievously oppressed without cause, this meeting therefore is emphatically of opinion that the said Circular be immediately recalled and cancelled."

Also at the meeting a deputation of five headed by Mr. Nadkarni was appointed to wait upon the Collector to represent the case re the resolution on behalf of the public. The Collector, Mr. P. B. Haigh, received the deputationists by appointment to-day. To the surprise of the deputationists, Mr. Haigh disowned responsibility for some of the features of the mode of levy ordered by the Circular, but he promised to suspend the Circular immediately for some period during which it would be officially investigated into, and at the end of it to give the deputation another opportunity to explain their case before final settlement. This move has pacified local feeling to some extent, which would otherwise have expressed itself in civil disobedience of the Circular in the near future.

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CALCUTTA NOTES.

MODERATES' BLOW-UP.

IMPETUS TO SWARAJISTS.

CLIVE STREET GERRYMANDERING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

On Monday, 19th November, the Moderates of Bengal fought their Waterloo. They sustained such a terrific defeat that it astonished those who looked upon the struggle with an impartial eye and the event brought the Swarajist programme quite within the range of practical politics. All the forces of Moderatism were concentrated in the Burra Bazar constituency where the sitting member Mr. S. R. Das claimed the suffrages of the people. If in my letters I have tediously recurred to this character, I have the excuse that he came up as a portent in the provincial horizon and threatened to be a focus of obscurantism for a measurable distance of time. His defeat means the dissolution of his subterranean party and the censure of the public upon a species of subservient politics which sapped the roots of self-respect. A courteous gentleman and a true friend, this individual made it his business to exert all his influence in favours of crawling manoeuvres and seemed to regard the Legislative Council as one of the out-houses of the Secretariat. At the close of the first triennial period of the Reforms he launched a shapeless party with its nucleus at a Club financed largely by himself. He dubbed it the Constitutional Party, a very coterie of crusty individuals whose imagination could hardly bear the burden of running a taluk-board on terms of self-respect. He lacked just those foundational virtues on which public service in a democratic country could be reared. He was essentially a satellite trying in turn to function as a central orb. When, therefore, he claimed retention of his seat, it came as a challenge to public opinion which he systematically thwarted. Against him was pitted a young man of the name of Sowcarpati Roy, the Swarajya candidate. Before the proud march of the Advocate-General, Babu Sowcarpati looked like David beside Goliath. Few people would have staked their money on Babu Sowcarpati. There was the leonine prestige and money-power of Mr. S. R Das; the play of Regulations III had affected the Swarajist organisation; the polling booths were in front of the Police Station; and the leader of Constitutionalism stalked about as the symbol of Government itself. The actual polling day, however revealed the courage of the people and the enormous influence of Mr. C. R. Das. Everyone knew that it was Mr. C. R. Das who was really fighting his ministerialist cousin. The police stench did not in the slightest degree repel voters or retard the popularity of the Swarajist candidate, when once the tide set in and petty apprehensions vanished; in fact, we owe it to the Police to say that they kept themselves neutral, and observed the courtesy due in a free election. Mr. S. R. Das was early in the field and the whole place thundered with the fleet of three hundred cars calling for the electors. The great man himself doffed his English costume and appeared clad in white dhoti, suspiciously like Khaddar, and mingled among the people like any democrat. Leading barristers there were, of course, to give their leader a leg up and they kept running to and fro, to advert'se their cause. Mr. C. R. Das appeared at 8 in the morning and he remained the centre of rapturous homage throughout the day. As a European inclined to Constitutionalism declared, the day proved that Mr. C. R. Das was not the discredited force he was made out to be in Clive Street. In the after-noon, the backers of the Advocate-General began to lose heart and the spurious placards denouncing Mr. C. R. Das as the enemy of Mahatma Gandhi began to drop over the railings. The Advocate-General climbed the top of an adjacent building and sat there, in livid rage, praying for victory his hands supported like those of Moses on the hill. Many people, the Marwaris particularly, whom Mr. S. R. Das had supposedly *samjaoed* were rushing to the aid of Babu Sowcarpati. Mr. S. R. Das has been too much of a bureaucrat to take a defeat easily. He exclaimed that he would put in an election petition; he is, of course, quite welcome to it and also a second dose electioneering cheer. The day found him played out and good money frittered away. The day's disaster has sent a chill to the bosom of Sir Surendranath whose election is to come off tomorrow. His agents are exerting themselves double time to retrieve the dishonour of Burra Bazar. One discovery I have made: that is even at the height of insidious campaign and open repression, it is in the power of leaders to bring popular enthusiasm to flash-point. The presence of Mr. C. R. Das electrified the voters of Burra Bazar, though a few weeks ago we were comparatively disheartened at the menacing concentration of official forces. The people are ready for a militant policy, where the leaders hold together and give a forward lead. The result has heartened the public and mitigated the spirit of defeatism which was coming over the Congress workers. As to what they will make of the victory I do not know. In numerical strength, the pro-official bloc—consisting of European members of Council, landlords, ante-diluvian Moslem magnates and a few Johookams of non-descript colour—will be strong enough to hold their own in Bengal. The expulsion of Mr. S. R. Das and Sir Surendranath will throw the Moderates into the condition of a headless organism. The Government will nominate them but the illusion of Moderatism is dead. It is hoped that the Province will send up a strong minority of Nationalists. Mr. Das is pressing a last appeal for heroic action. On Monday evening after the discomfiture of his cousin, Mr. C. R. Das issued the following message to all Bengal:—

"I appeal to all voters to vote for the Swarajya candidates, Mahomedan and non-Mahomedan to the Bengal Legislative Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly. In Calcutta we have achieved signal success. The defeat of Mr. S. R. Das is a practical certainty. The defeat of Sir Surendranath Banerjee is almost sure. In every province the Swarajya candidates have triumphed. The honour of Bengal is in the hands of her voters. I have thought about the welfare of my country incessantly for the last twenty years and after the arduous work for the last three years I have come to a determination that the Swarajya programme is the only programme by which Swaraj can be secured. After a great deal of trouble we have succeeded in obtaining the consent of the Congress. If I have done anything for my countrymen I claim their indulgence in allowing us to fight again this good fight with the bureaucracy to a finish. May I not expect this little indulgence at the hands of my countrymen? It is a question of three years. The fate of the country trembles in the balance. All that I pray for is a chance to prove the soundness of my programme. The other provinces have responded. Will Bengal lag behind?"

C. R. DAS.

BOMBAY AND BENGAL CHAMBER.

In support of the protest of Bombay businessmen against the Steel Stampede of the Bengal Chamber, the Marwari-Association have wired their resentment to Delhi, asking that members of Government should not be present for the Free Trade carouse to be held in Bombay. Among Indians, there is general regret that the Bengal Chamber should strive to steal a march on the Tariff Board and exert themselves early against the impartial judgment of the Tariff Board and the Government of India. They have failed to mobilise concrete opinion and to tender evidence before the Board. If they are on principle divided within, they are at one in opposing the chance of the Tata Company getting a chance of Protection. It is not any yearning fondness of the masses, but the fear of the Tata Company injuring British exporters that is bringing the Chamber together: on that issue they are apparently at one and zealously pugnacious. They have their own domestic differences in the Bengal Chamber, but all that is subordinate to the business of tiger-hunting the enemy. Therefore it is that while they have no common doctrine or scheme to present before the Board, they are eager to discredit the very discussion of Protection in this particular instance. The Resolution was to have been moved at the Associated Chambers by Sir Robert Watson Smyth, the notorious Indophobe, but as he is a little indisposed the Commission has been entrusted to Sir Edgar Holberton. It is in keeping with topsy-turvy manoeuvrings that Sir Edgar should drive the stilleto into the scheme of the Fiscal Commission. Last year another member of the Fiscal Commission, Sir Montagu Webb unblushingly pleaded for downright Free Trade, and when taxed with his previous championship of Discriminating Protection, he turned round and declared that he was expressing merely the views of Karachi at the expense of his own. In the same manner Sir Edgar Holberton—who by general anticipation in 1921 was in the running for a seat on the projected Tariff Board—will emerge from his doctrine of Discriminating Protection to ridicule duties on steel. If any one further chides him regarding the deliberative power he conceded to the Tariff Board and his own tub-thumping interposal before the Tariff Board has, in this case, finished its evidence, he could say that he was but a gramaphone. Such is the virtue of double-barrelled vitality when money and markets are concerned. The present attempt is to trip the Tariff Board in its race against time, and then laugh over the fragments. You will hear more of the mysterious propaganda launched by the Bengal Chamber. There is the brochure of Mr. Pilcher against steel-duties come out this week, very earnest and every line British. The voice is the voice of Jacob, but the hand is the hand of Esau. It is all a gay, fiery spurt, worth a few runs to Simla and some other things. My language may be a trifle obscure to readers in Bombay but the meaning would be unmontionably clear to those who saw the mummeries of Free Trade propaganda in Calcutta.

A BARD SINGS!

The depths to which the Ministerialists have been disgraced are seen in the result of the scrutiny just published for the Burra Bazar election in Calcutta. The following is the summary of returns:—

Mr. S. R. Das	291
Mr. Satcowripati Ray	1,347
Rejected	16
Total number of votes recorded	1,654
Total number of votes in the Constituency	4,118

Mr. Ray scored over his rival by 1056 votes.

Mr. S. R. Das must count it a mercy that he had a refuge to retire to at the time of the disclosure. He went to Bombay to investigate the condition of the Indian Bar and left his agents to face the obloquy. I have always kept an eye for humour in the elections. The "Statesman" argues that it is well to have Swarajists in the Council, but the opinion is tendered with a wry face. It declares that the business of Indians is to co-operate with Government in view of nation-building departments, forgetting that the senile shibboleth has survived its usefulness. The "Englishman" talks pityingly of Indians who discarded a statesman and jurist of the type of Mr. S. R. Das. The Nationalist Press is jubilant, like a man cured of an oppressive and recurrent type of night-mare. A constitutionalist has burst into poetry. He is Mr. P. K. Shaw of Baranagore whose rhymes would delight even the most morose. I have enjoyed it so much that I take the liberty of transcribing it from a Calcutta paper. This is how the bard sings as he meditates over the prostrate condition of the Indian Goliath:—

"What an alarming news spread in Bengal;
Leader of the Constitutional Party's sudden fall.
Do the rate-payers so soon his services forget,
And run out of the way to make him unseat?
It is a pity that evil stars govern us all.
To side with Swarajists make the whole fabric fall."

The quality of the poem is certainly worthy of the theme, to wit, Mr. S. R. Das!

OFF TO THE PROMISED LAND.

If the world is for the optimists, you may trust the Andamans venture of the Anglo-Indian to go far. Twelve young men sailed yesterday to settle on the island and work like "May flower"—pioneers. More will follow. The swells of the community who remain in India, gave the send-off a complexion neither economic nor communal but frankly Imperialistic: and it is always pathetic to see the hard-hit Eurasian pluming himself with the feathers of Imperialism. Being by nature the playthings of hopeful drift, they act the part of the Imperialist when there is a chance and they have means to show off. Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal too harangued them at the jetty, he being grateful to the Anglo-Indian votes which Colonel Gidney gave him at the elections on the sound principle that "he would support a devil he knew rather than some devil he never saw." Colonel Gidney delivered a speech in the vein of Cecil Rhodes. He cried:—"The very fact that twelve young men have come forward in the teeth of opposition to make the venture proves that they are chips of the old block—descendants of those early pioneers who went out from the Old Country and planted the British flag in different parts of the world." And so they sailed, the last rite being the gift of Bibles and the vigorous waving of the Union Jack presented to the emigrants.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.'s weekly report dated Calcutta, 20th November, 1923, says:—

Heavy Goods—continue in good demand and prices have registered a further advance. Trade has been of a general description with a fairly large business passing in Hy. C.'s and B. Twills for forward deliveries. Consacks, for the season have meet with a fair enquiry and a few sales of Nitrate Bags are also reported.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for early February at Rs. 31-8-0, for February at Rs. 31-0-0, for April and early May at Rs. 30-0-0, for July at Rs. 28-8-0; D. W. Salt Bags (1¼ lbs.) for January at Rs. 37-8-0; D. W. Flour Bags for Ready at Rs. 33-8-0; Twill Ore Pockets (28 ozs.) for early December at Rs. 37-8-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for Ready and November at Rs. 58-8-0 to Rs. 59-0-0, for December at Rs. 58-4-0; Cuban Sugar Bags (50 x 30) for Ready at Rs. 55-0-0 basis.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6 x 8) 2½ lbs. for December at Rs. 52-12-0, for January at Rs. 52-8-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for May/June at Rs. 44-0-0; Liverpool Twills for March/April at Rs. 50-0-0; Woolpacks (10 lbs.) for December at Rs. 1-14-6.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for Ready at Rs. 46-0-0 to Rs. 47-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 43-8-0 to Rs. 44-0-0; A. Twills (43" and 48") for November at Rs. 54-0-0 basis; Woolpacks (12 lbs.) for March and July at Rs. 2-3-6 basis.

For Burma and the Straits.—E. Bags for December at Rs. 35-4-0, for early January and January at Rs. 35-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 34-8-0 for April/June at Rs. 34-0-0, for April/September at Rs. 33-0-0; Hy. C.'s (2" blue)) for December at Rs. 47-8-0 to Rs. 48-0-0 striped; Hy. C.'s for January/March at 44-8-0 to Rs. 45-0-0 for February/June at Rs. 44-6-0, for April/June at Rs. 44-0-0 to Rs. 45-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills (2 lbs.) for February at Rs. 41-0-0; B. Twills for November at Rs. 47-0-0, for January at Rs. 45-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 44-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 44-0-0 to Rs. 44-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 43-0-0; Liverpool Twills for April and April/June at Rs. 50-0-0.

Hessians have ruled quiet during the week. A small trade has been done by Shippers for early shipment, while Speculators have shewn a certain amount of interest in the forward positions.

9 porters for Ready and November at Rs. 13-14-0 to Rs. 14-2-0 to Rs. 14-0-0, for December at Rs. 13-12-0 to Rs. 14-0-0 to Rs. 13-14-0 for January/March at Rs. 13-8-0 to Rs. 13-14-0, for July/September at Rs. 13-8-0.

40" 10 ozs. for Ready and November at Rs. 18-2-0 to Rs. 18-0-0 to Rs. 18-2-0, for December at Rs. 17-10-0 to Rs. 18-0-0.

40" 10½ ozs. for Ready and November at Rs. 18-2-0 to Rs. 18-0-0 to Rs. 18-2-0.

11 porters for November/December and December at Rs. 18-0-0, for January/June, April/June and July/September at Rs. 17-8-0.

45" 11 ozs. for Ready and November at Rs. 19-12-0 to Rs. 20-0-0 for January/March at Rs. 19-0-0.

40" 12 ozs. for November at Rs. 20-12-0 basis, for December at Rs. 19-8-0 basis.

36" 12 ozs. 40" for November at Rs. 20-8-0 basis, for December at Rs. 19-8-0 basis.

Wheat Bags for November/December at Rs. 21-4-0, for January/March at Rs. 20-4-0.

Bran Bags (20 ozs.) for Ready at Rs. 38-0-0.

A notice under section 144 has been served on Maulvi Modi Abdulgafoor at his bungalow at Bangalore, on the 21st instant Mr. Modi at the request of the citizens was intending to arrange a grand meeting in connection with Jazirat-ul-Arab Day.

An Amraoti message says Sjt. Shriram Surajmal (Swarajist) stands elected, his opponent Brahma having withdrawn.

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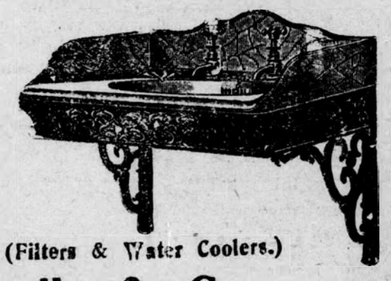

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TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—This is the proper opportunity for our Mill Agents to come forward and help the Boycott movement started by the Congress. This way they will help their own cause and at the same time help the country to secure its freedom.

The millowners and the Congress leaders should meet together and think out schemes to make Boycott effective and successful. The millowners should place at the disposal of the Congress leaders big funds for National Education and effective Boycott movement. I hope if our industrialists co-operate with the National leaders the path to Swaraj is quite clear and short. The national leaders will get a great force thereby and will move heaven and earth to make the Boycott completely successful, and start National Education institutions on sound footing through out the country. Not a single yard of foreign cloth should be allowed to come on our Indian soil. There should be proper organisation all around and volunteers' corps should be formed and placed in charge of different centres.

People should be encouraged to foster mill as well cottage industries by using our mill-made as well as hand-woven cloths only. The question of fixing the price should not be touched at all. If the mills will make good profits these money will remain in our country and we shall be able to draw from that source money in one way or the other at any time.

Let me say a word to my labour brothers without whose co-operation nothing can be achieved. All their quarrels with the Capital should cease. This is not the time for quarrelling between ourselves. At present all our attention should be diverted to one cause and that is the securing of Swaraj. The Labour leaders should, therefore, advise Labour to forget all rancour against the capitalist and work hard, calmly and peacefully without any strike. If the mills will make good profits I hope the Agents will not neglect their own peoples who are working for them and the country.

Let me draw attention of my brothers of the capital class that they have remained aloof too long from the National movement and that now they have seen which way the wind is blowing. It is, therefore, high time for them to join with our leaders and work with them shoulder to shoulder. If they will not hear this note of warning their fate is very sad and dismal.—Yours etc.

M.

Broach, Nov. 3.

STUDY OF CONTEMPORARY CIVILISATION.

FRANCE.

The following is the summery of Prof. Geodes' fourth lecture on "The Study of Contemporary Civilization" delivered on Friday the 23rd instant:—

Pass now to France with her extreme war losses, and of all kinds. Though her many millions of desolated acres are now mostly redeemed, her threequarters of a million ruined homes, two-thirds rebuilt many of her 22,000 factories, and much of vast mileage of railways, this has been done with outlay, loss of productive years, and resulting embarrassment, not adequately realised in other countries; for which war-devastations are now old news, not enduring incubus. The Ruhr question cannot here be entered into, but a Reichstag speech may yet be seen as practical—"Admitting that German labour cannot be accepted in the devasted zones, why not in (easily isolated) groups, for development of the vast water-power resources of the French Alps, and thus in creating new prosperity. And in reclamations of desertic areas long waiting return to agriculture? Is not this peasant wisdom?

Pass to cultural developments. The return of Alsace-Lorraine, has brought again into the French education system, the University of Strasbourg, where Goethe studied in happier days. This is being kept up on full scale of Germanic magnitude, exceeding French provincial universities in equipment. So these are being stirred as not since their liberation from Paris in 1879, whom they made good progress. Now they say:—We have to develop on similar scale, or lose our students to Strasbourg and fall behind for good and all. So large schemes are in the aim; even initiatives, increasing as present tensions relax. Thus by Toulouse University in 1921 started its monthly "La Region", with a programme of development, agricultural and technical, sanitary and hygienic; and educational accordingly, like an American university of the middle West. So too in Bordeaux University—from which also comes M. Duguit's sweeping moral and intellectual revolution and reconstruction throughout the entire range of law. Here a like regional movement also specialisation on Morocco—for which this is the main port, as Marseilles for Algiers. Similarly elsewhere; and increasingly: so despite the conventional political assumption that only matters metropolitan—and these foreign, administrative, legislative, fiscal and financial—are of interest, the converse—slowly working into the provincial mind these fifty years, is gaining ground that matters, agricultural, cultural and technical, really do signify, and fundamentally.

France has long been most centralised of countries, and the model other countries have followed. Louis XIV, the Directory, and Napoleon have been the super-centralising types of history, and their was were their justifications, since modern was cannot be successful otherwise. And since was involves corresponding taxation, administrations centralise too. In peace-intervals there can be no changing of this system; national prudence seems to compel its continuance; and thus decently veils metropolitan interest; so the capital grows accordingly. Hence the growth of Rome of old; and these onwards through all the seven or eight later Romes of Europe—Modern Rome, and Constantinople, Moscow and Petrograd, Vienna, Madrid, Paris and even so far London—but above all Berlin, as latest and most rapidly developed of all, growing upon its imperial budget, in its great times before the War, even faster than Chicago with all corn and beef.

In Roman times, with direct Latin speech the interests of the Imperial metropolis, were frankly defined as "panem et circenses"—bread and shows; but in modern times the mysterious and impressive term "Budget" decently veils these from provincial eyes, in loyal subordination. Still the provincial has his glimpse thus an awakening lessen from a new famous historian in Lyons. We feel a little tired, here in provincial France, of being always governed as a conquered country, and for the ewclusive benefit of two million Parisians."

This lays bare a main (sub-conscious) factor of wars through modern history—their aggrandisement of metropolitan cities, primarily at expense of their own subordinate country; whatever becomes of that becoming a subordination consideration. Thus the bitter phrase of Mirabeau—"War is the national industry of Prussia;" should have been—"War, since Rome, and before, is the prime industry of great capitals, but particularly of Berlin." The atlas and library of history verify this; though a great port, a convergent railway system—still more both as with London—may also supply industrial and commercial conditions of growth. Still the war-system remains the central metropolitan factor, from Caesares Tower in Roman London to Whitehall in later times; and more conspicuously, in the other Romes above named. Hence the needed unions of cities not metropolitan.

France pays for her frequent initiatives; and as she starts a fashion, so first she changes from it. From monasticism and chivalry in the middle age, to despotism, Revolution and Empire later, she has led, and the world followed. Such active leadership lands her first in the ditch: so slower-moving peoples thank their stars that they are not as these Frenchmen. Yet she may be struggling out on the other side, while others a little behind are ploughing.

Thus for centralisation versus Regionalism The hetrogenuity of her provinces, seemed ended when these snipped by the Revolution into 86 departments as equal and similar blocks for the pedestal throne of Paris. Yet they have nine distinct literary languages besides French—not counting dialects—as many as in Austro-Hungary—Flemish, Norman, Breton, Basque, Catalam, Proveneal, and Italian, and now again German in Alsace. The all-governing centre depresses all these natural and historic regions; from French Flanders to the Pyrenees, from Brittany to Provence, Auvergne to Burgundy; hence their inhibited and arrested condition, with their tourist-interests mainly in vestiges of former greatness, and economic and intellectual interests too much to match. This over-centralization and its consequences are now increasingly realised, not only by those regions but also in Paris: hence from beginnings of a regional movement stirred by the poet Mistral this has been for the past generation as increasing movement, with amazingly extensive geographic, historic and economic regional studies. Long before the War this had reached beyond political discussion to legislative endeavours.

The sentralised weakness is thus confessed; and the regional remedy is preparing. M. Millerand, before his Presidency of France, was the Commissioner who took over Alsace Lorraine and conducted its government for a time. Said he at close—"I have learned much: I see now that the problem before us is not to assimulate Alsace Lorraine to France, but France to Alsace Lorraine." That is Regionalism.

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